# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,897.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance,delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To Brindisi .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To Southampton. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th March 1871.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

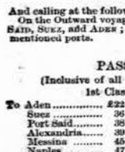
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which will not be lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 8 | |
| Alexandria | 38 | 26 | 9-10 | |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | 12 | Including Wines at Table. |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14-10 | Without Food. |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

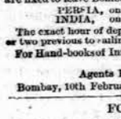
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.



MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Allen, to be DESPATCHED about 31st INSTANT.

For Freight apply to

Bombay, 7th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,818 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.

The Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

### FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.



MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

### MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smith's' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins
Bunelling Cord.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

### WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

### TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 10 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

### SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil—best refined. | | |
| 200 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long | 5 as. per foot. | |
| 100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,70.1 lbs. | Rs. 10 per cwt. | |
| Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. | „ 125 each. | |
| Do. Ditto 800 „ | „ 100 „ | |
| American Union Scales | „ 15 „ | |
| Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. | „ 10 „ | |
| Ditto 4 „ | „ 10 „ | |
| Post-office Scales, 1 oz. | „ 6 per doz. | |
| Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins | „ 12 „ | |
| Ditto Oysters, „ | „ 12 „ | |
| Condensed Milk „ | „ 18 „ | |
| Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins | „ 12 „ | |
| Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins | „ 12 „ | |
| Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins | „ 12 „ | |
| Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins | „ 9 „ | |

### KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lamps.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE & COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, White and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings
7 ditto Grey T Cloths
8 ditto Grey Jaconets
19 ditto Grey Flannel.
3 Cases Fancy Dhoties
7 ditto White Ground Prints
2 ditto Superio French Prints
1 ditto Lappet Scarfs
1 Double-pole Tent
10 Cases superior Brandy

On account and risk of Gordhan Premjee—
3 Bales Grey T Cloth 20 inc. 5¼ lbs
On account and risk of Ebrahim Ramjee—
2000 Bundles Staffordshire Nail Rod Iron Square

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES.

An invoice of 104 Cases ex Glenduror, from Messrs. Batger and Co., of London, established 1748, comprising Jams and Jellies in Tins, Bottled Tart Fruits, Punch Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup and Preserved Peel, will be submitted to Public Auct on, at our Rooms, in small lots, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

Hummum Street. MENESSE & Co.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods:—

34 Handsome Scinde Gold Embroidered Scarfs
46 Cases Sodawater Bottle Corks
2 Bales Scarlet Woollen Cloth

By order of Messrs Bell, Ventz, and Lucius, and on account and risk of Shet Ladha Nathoo—

H B—55, 172, and 1,41—3 Cases Satin, double

AT 1 P.M.

A Chesnut, Galloway, 7 years old

AUCTION SALE OF NEW OOMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and on the jutha of Poorumull Choonelram, Esq.

On account and risk of Jaisseram Kristaram—
75 Candie of New Oomrawuttee Akote Cotton
On account and risk of Nuthoomull Gordhan—
25 Candies of New Oomrawuttee Akote Cotton
On account and risk of Dooleechund Khushareemull—
50 Candies of New Oomrawuttee Akote Cotton
On account and risk of Lutchmondass Rughunathdass—
25 Candies of New Oomrawuttee Akote Cotton

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN AND FRESH ARAB HORSES

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Cassum Meetha, per the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company Limited, and on account and risk of Messrs. G. Sigg and Co.

C M—N O—50 Bales Oomrawuttee Cotton.

Samples may be seen at the Auctioneer's or the Berar Company's Office, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 16th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held at the Rooms on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, to consider the following questions:—

I.—The expediency of continuing the local Act IX. of 1863, known as the Cotton Frands' Act.

II.—Payment of Inward Freight, when stated in sterling without mention to the contrary, to be at Current Rate of Exchange."

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 15th March 1871.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a further DIVIDEND of THREE HUNDRED (300) RUPEES per SHARE has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1870, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. T. GINGER and C. STEPHENS and SONS beg to inform their Constituents and the Public that their FIRMS will be AMALGAMATED from the 1st of April 1871, and that the business will be conducted at the present premises occupied by Mr T. Ginger, Girgaum Road (late Hemmant Lines), un er the designat on on GINGER, STEPHENS and SONS.

T. GINGER,
C. STEPHENS & SONS.

15th March 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April 1871, Mr. JOSEPH PASCOAL DE MELLO will cause to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on premises bearing No. 44 and situate at Caved Street, or First Portuguese Lane, on sale the Fort, all the wooden and other descripti n of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the Property of Mr. THOMAS ELLISON, lately a Contractor and Storekeeper in Bombay, for the payment of arrears of rent due by that Gentleman for the aforesaid premises.

SANSCRIT TEACHER.—WANTED, for the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zurthosti Madressa, a COMPETENT TEACHER of SANSCRIT. Daily attendance TWO HOURS. Salary Rs. 30 per month.

Applications with Testimonials to be forwarded to the address of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Fund, at the Office of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Bombay, 14th March 1871.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.—Mr. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned, for sale at English prices, to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., Bombay, the following GUNS and RIFLES to be accurate with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to be light, close and strong:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Double Breech-loading Gun, No. 8,617 pin 12 bore, Case complete | ... | £27 |
| 1 | Ditto | ditto No. 10,167 C. F. ditto | £25 |
| 1 | Ditto | ditto No. 1,168 ditto ditto | £25 |
| 1 | Ditto | ditto No. 9,901 ditto ditto | £20 |
| 1 | Ditto | ditto No. 9,956 ditto ditto | £35 |
| 1 | Double small bore Rifle, No. 9,449 for Boxer Cartridges (500), Case complete | ... | £14-10 |
| 1 | Ditto No. 9,136 for Snider Ammunition ditto | | £28 |

A supply of Cartridge Cases, &c., suitable for the above on hand.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—A consignment of Sporting Sniders and Henry Martinis is shortly expected.

## NOTICES.

### LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

### WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASES.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH 1871.

FIRST RACE.

A PURSE of Rs. 200. For all horses belonging to Members of the Hunt. About two miles. A Handicap. Nominations to be sent in on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., by 5 P.M., weights to be declared the following morning at 7 A.M., and declarations of starting to be made before 5 P.M. the same day. Entrance 2 G.M. 1 G. M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen Riders.

SECOND RACE.

A CUP, value Rs. 200, presented by a Member of the Bombay Hunt. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have never started. About one mile and a half. Weight for age and to carry a stone. Gentlemen Riders. Nominations to be sent in by 5 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst. Entrance 2 G. M.

THIRD RACE.

Rs. 120 from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds. A Handicap. About two miles. Nominations to be sent in on THURSDAY, by 5 P.M., weights to be declared the following morning at 7 A.M., and declarations of starting to be made by 5 P.M. the same day. Entrance Rs. 20 P. P. Gentlemen Riders.

FOURTH RACE.

Rs. 50 from the Fund. For all ponies 13 hands and under. About half a mile over hurdles. Catch weights over 10 stone. G. R. Entrance, Rs. 10, to be made on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., by 5 P.M. G. E.

Three Horses to start in each Race or the public money will be w theld.

P. BENN, Honorary Secretary.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mr. J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM, as from the 10th ultimo.

Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

BANK of CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Eight Annas per Share, will be made on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and every ensuing Monday up to and until Monday the 1st May 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their Original Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts two days previous to date of payment.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for the Promoters Bank of China.

No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.
Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1871.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the following business:

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, for the year ending 31st October 1870.

2nd. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5th To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 8th to the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & CO.,
Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 3rd March 1871.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association, that a statement of such claims is required to be filed with Messrs. P. S. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, on or before the 10th instant, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to close the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the CONSTRUCTION of THREE WORKSHEDS in the COUNTY JAIL.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed Forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 11th March 1871.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,)

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can contribute to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.
BATHS from As. 8 to Rs. 1.
BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 2.
TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.

Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Dwellings attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its increasing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and united both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, on suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class size Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

## NOTICES.

### MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received O riland. | | |
| Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb. | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Do Tongues and Sausages, ditto | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| PRESERVED MEATS— | | |
| Grasse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's Beef a la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb. | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Do Roast ditto ditto | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Do & Vegetable ditto ditto | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Do Corned ditto ditto | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Mutton, roast ditto ditto | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Lamb and peas ditto ditto | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb. | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Do Scotch Hoggis ditto ditto | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| PIES— | | |
| Veal and Ham Pie | | |
| Pork Pie | | |
| Yorkshire Game Pie | | 1 |
| GAME and POULTRY— | | |
| Fowl, Boiled and Roast | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Duck and Green Peas | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Rump Steaks | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Partridge, Roast | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| Grouse, Roast | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| POTTED MEATS and FISH— | | |
| Potted Beef | | |
| Do Ham | | |
| Do Tongue each | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste) | | |
| Yarmouth Bloater Paste | | |
| Anchovy Paste | | |
| Potted Game | | |
| Do Salmon | each 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Do Ham and Chicken | | |
| Shrimp Paste | | |
| Pate de Dindie | | |
| TART FRUITS— | | |
| Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| SAUCES— | | |
| Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor in ½ pints | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Do do do pints | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tobasco, Worcestershire, Walnut, Wellington ½ pints | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| King of Oude's sauce, in ½ pints | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Essence of Anchovies | 1 4 | 1 6 |
| Lea and Perrins' Sauce ½ pints | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT— | | |
| Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), Reputatio | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Do do in 1 lb do | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Salt, best Table, in jars | 0 4 | 0 6 |
| DRY FRUITS— | | |
| Almonds and Raisins | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| Muscatel Raisins | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Prunes, 2 lbs. tins, each | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| DRIED HERBS— | | |
| Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Do Dito ditto | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Celery Seeds, in bottles | 0 14 | 0 12 |
| PICKLES— | | |
| Chow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Captain White's Oriental Pickle and West India Pickle, each | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS— | | |
| By Crosse and Blackwell | | |
| Apricot, Chinois, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, each | 2 2 | 2 6 |
| FRUITS in BRANDY or NOYEAU— | | |
| Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, Whole pears, each | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| FRUITS in SYRUP— | | |
| Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Pineapples, each | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| JAMS and MARMALADES— | | |
| Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, in 1 lb tins or jars | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Ditto Ditto Pitto 2 lb. tins or jars | 1 4 | 1 6 |
| Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb. jars | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| CANDIED FRUITS, &c. | | |
| Bon Bon Cossapnes | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Orange Peel | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Lemon Peel | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Citron Peel | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Mixed Peel | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb. tins, each | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE— | | |
| Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| Do Ditto ditto of 1 lb | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Do Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each | 12 0 | 14 0 |
| Coffee best very fine | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Best Crystallized Sugar in boxes, containing 28 lbs; each | 5 14 | 6 4 |
| Ditto ditto ditto 14 lbs; each | 3 0 | 3 6 |
| Loaf sugar, in small loaves, per lb | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| BRANDIES, &c.— | | |
| Hennessey's, per doz | 22 0 | 25 0 |
| Martell's | 21 0 | 24 0 |
| Esmaw's | 35 0 | 40 0 |
| Holland Gin, per case of 15 large flasks | 22 8 | 27 0 |
| Gin (Horse) | 15 0 | 18 0 |
| Port Wine (Graham's) | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| Sherry | | |
| Allsopp's Pale Ale, by Friend, quarts | 4 8 | 5

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising. Inquiry for Land shares.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number Shares. | Nomi. value pershi. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 12 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 98 |
| 32,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,375 |
| 40,000 | 500 | all | 8 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 602½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 166½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,380 nl. |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 250 par. |
| 0,000 | 270 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 260 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 150 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 110 |
| 16,000 | 250 | all | 2 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,640 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Fore Land & Pier Co. Ld | 162 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 985 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,400 | Nil | Port Canning | 325 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 240 |
| ... | £20 | 109.1.5 | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| ... | £ 6 | 43.10.2 | do. | Do. | 46 |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £18 | 196.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 250p. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,300 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 75do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 775 |
| 150 | 3,350 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 450 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,000 |
| 100 | 2,000 | 11 | 265do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,300 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 200do. | Do. New | 683 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 800do. | Colaba Press Co. | 5,800 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co. | 5,000 |
| 150 | 3,500 | all | 1,000 | Fort Press Co. | 9,700 |
| 300 | 1,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 975 |
| 100 | 3,000 | all | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,500 |
| 200 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 150 p.c. | Imperial Press Co. | 1,375 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 20 p.c. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 980 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 p.c. | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 405 |
| 7,125 | 3,500 | all | 300 | Prince of Wales Press | 2,350 |
| 320 | 1,000 | 750 | 75 p.c. | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,000 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | 150 p.c. | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,900 |
| 800 | 1,000 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 700 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 1,350 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,625 |
| 700 | 2,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 3,000 div |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 25* | Bombay United | 985 |
| 1600 | 150 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 290 |
| 600 | 5,000 | all | ... | Bunsmussy Spinning | 2,455 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 150 p.c. | Great Eastern | 2,000 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.c. | Manockji Petit's | 1,145 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 150 p.c. | Oriental | 2,625 |
| 690 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ... | Royal | 1,725 |

*For share for the half-year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 12,500 | 1,500 | 75 pc. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 800 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 5 pc. | Mechanics B'ld'gs Co | 30 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 800 | 21 pc. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 170 |
| 2,000 | 50 | all | 25 pc. | Treacher & Co. | 400 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | Date of Liquidation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 75 Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay | 29 |
| 95 | 191 Do. | China | 1 |
| 250 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 1 |
| ... | | East India Bank | 1 |
| 200 | 13 Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | |
| 200 | 68 May ' | Royal Bank | |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 5,200 | 2,375 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. 75 |
| | 1,500 | 2,445 | ... | B'bay & Bengal S. S. 10 |

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 10⅛d. |
| London Banks | 4 months' sight | 1s. 10⅛d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do | 1s. 11d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do | 1s. 11⅛d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | Par |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99 |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99 |
| Madras | At sight | Par |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99 |
| China | 60 Do. do | 229 |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-8 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, 10-1 |
| Carolus | ,, 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 203 |
| Bar Silver | ,, 106-1 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10oz. English | ,, 16 |
| Australian Gold | ,, 196 |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 113½ |
| Five per cent | 106½ |
| Four per cent | 98 |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 106½ |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103 |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 106½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 106 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 113 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 113 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Champion, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Calcutta.
Grant, Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, from Neemuch.
Jackson, Lieutenant, Bengal General List, on duty, from England.
Pollock, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ellichpoor.
Shortt, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Bhooj
Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Hoste, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Dehra Gazee Khan.
Kingston, Captain, 4th Hussars, from leave, to Meerut.
Boen, Lieutenant, 2nd Light Cavalry, from medical certificate, to Deesa.
Vesey, Captain, 4th Hussars, from leave, to Meerut.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 15th March, 1871.

Assistant Surgeon R. A. Peterson is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Northern Division, and will travel by rail at the public expense.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Grenadier N. I.—Ensign C. J. Dickson, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. J. W. Bernard, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

3rd Hussars.—Paymaster F. W. Lukin, to Mahableshwur, from 13th March to 11th April, on medical certificate.

15th Hussars.—Captain and Paymaster A. B. deLasalle, to the Neilgherries, from 20th March to 19th September, on medical certificate.

49th Foot.—Ensign A. N Burns, to Poona, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

59th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Stoyte, to Bombay, from 15th March to 13th April, on medical certificate, preparatory of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant H. O. Bond, to remain at Poorundhar from 6th March to 4th April, on medical certificate.

92nd Foot.—Ensign O. Selby, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

### POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY COLONEL WHITEHILL,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 14th March, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel D Montmorency, General Depot, for six days, from the 16th instant, on station leave.

Staff Corps.—Lieut. T. Teid, for a seven days, from the 13th instant, on station leave.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| March | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | H. M. S. Thistle | Lecd | Aden, Feb. 21. |
| 15 | North Tyne (s) | Richard | Liverpool. Feb. 10. |
| | Roumania | Thomas | Newcastle, Dec. 18. |
| | Mahi | Nacoda | Colombo, Feb. 15. |
| | Verona | Care | New astle, Nov. 25. |

DEPARTURES.

| March | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Melpomene | Whiting | Diamond Island. |
| | Louisa | Lever | Rangoon. |
| | Constance | Ryder | Cochin. |
| | Amboua | Dalbel | Alleppi. |
| | Lightning | Nacoda | Akyab. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Duke of Edinburgh, Solmann, to Liverpool.
Steamer Mongolia Barton, to China, &c.
Steamer Ethiopia, Scott, to China, &c.
Steamer Stirling, Hanson, Liverpool.

The ship Jeypore, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
11 City of Madras ... Hailey ... London, Nov. 14.
12 Abyssinia (s) ... Gray ... Singapore, Feb. 22.
Grand Duchess ... Jackson ... Aden, Jan. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
11 Francis ... ... ...
Thorpe ... ... ...
P rsian Empire ... ... ...
Glen Isla ... ... ...

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
10 Baroda (s) ... White ... Southampton.
11 Stephenson (s) ... ... London.
Westward Ho ... ... Aden.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.
10 Baroda (s) ... White ... Calcutta

## DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 4 cases tobacco, D Merwanjee & Co; 3,590 plates hard spelter, Young & Co.
Ambrose, 8 packages glassware, B Dewjee.

FROM LONDON.

The Tweed, 16 cases quinine w ne, 16 cases ginger wine, and 28 cases beer, Stenhouse & Co.
Singapore (s), 1 case cutlery, and 1 case hardware, B Nathooss & Co.
Alabama (s), 15 cases port, C Palmer & Co.
Balkamah, 10 cases still hock, C Palmer & Co.
Collingwood (s), 8 cases sherry, C Palmer & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Tanjore (s), 3 cases sherry wine, P & O Company.
Sumatra (s), 1 case books, Forbes & Co.; 1 case gold and silver watches, Rossclet & Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 161 bales cotton, S Motecalli; 300 bales cotton, L Damodhur; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 34 bales cotton, G Runchord.
Calcutta, 100 bales wool, L Mathuradass; 27½ bales cotton, M Khoosal; 82 bales cotton, L Rowjee; 17 bales cotton, J Purbutt; 150 bales cotton, K Hurridass & Co; 100 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co; 67 bales cotton, V Tokersee.
Tethys, 100 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 100 bales cotton, T Lavrejee; 100 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co; 57 bags linseed, D J Lisboa.
Arethusa, 167 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 50 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 62 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass; 50 bales cotton, J Balloo; 2 bales cotton,
Singapore (s), 2 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 39 bales cotton, P Pairaz; 107 bales cotton, Hutchison, Dods & Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, S Narronjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 67 bales cotton, M Jetha; 115 bales cotton, and 60 bales wool, C Pitamber; 37 bales cotton, L Gocouldass; 50 bales cotton, M Dyall; 1,500 bundles galls, S Vagjee.
Lord Ashburton, 100 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 62 bales cotton, N Harribhoy; 51 bales cotton, J Dhunjee.
City of York, 130 bales cotton, M Candass; 200 bales cotton D Muthooradass; 100 bales wool, C Pitamber; 51 bales cotton, J Balloo.
Oberon, 600 bales, Leggatt & Co.
Sam Mendel, 100 bales cotton, B Jaynarayen; 1 bale cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Westminster, 600 bundles galls, N Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Maritana, 50 bales wool, N Gopalljee; 44 bales cotton, M Khanbhoy; 25 bales cotton, N Gopalljee; 150 bales cotton, M Luckmidass.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, 82 cases dry ginger, S S Naralwalla.
Sumatra (s), 117 pieces E teeth, A R Fazul.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 400 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Sarah Watson, 2 060 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Lepanto, 800 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia (s), 74½ chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 16 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 5 chests M opium, B Panalall; 10 chests M opium, C Ebram; 15 chests M opium, D Choonelall; 15 chests M opium, V Cramchund; 13 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 8 chests M opium, P Chimonram; 7 chests M opium, A B Moody; 11 chests M opium, T Sitaram.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | | Mail closes. | | After packet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Mar. | 18 | 2 P.M. | | 3 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, | 27 | 11 A.M. | | |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, | 20 | 11 A.M. | | |
| China | ,, | 16 | 9 A.M. | | 10 A.M. |
| Australia | ,, | 16 | 6 P.M. | 15th | 7 A.M. |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | ,, | 25 | 2 P.M. | | 3 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.
The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.
The after packet at 3 P.M.
After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.
Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | ... | March | 18 | Wednesday ... | August | 9 |
| Do | ... | do | 25 | Do | do | 16 |
| Do | ... | April | 1 | Do | do | 23 |
| Do | ... | do | 8 | Do | do | 30 |
| Do | ... | do | 15 | Do | September | 6 |
| Do | ... | do | 22 | Do | do | 13 |
| Do | ... | do | 29 | Do | do | 20 |
| Do | ... | May | 6 | Saturday | do | 30 |
| Do | ... | do | 13 | Do | October | 7 |
| Do | ... | do | 20 | Do | do | 14 |
| Do | ... | do | 27 | Do | do | 21 |
| Wednesday | ... | do | 31 | Do | do | 28 |
| Do | ... | June | 7 | Do | November | 4 |
| Do | ... | do | 14 | Do | do | 11 |
| Do | ... | do | 21 | Do | do | 18 |
| Do | ... | do | 28 | Do | do | 25 |
| Do | ... | July | 5 | Do | December | 2 |
| Do | ... | do | 12 | Do | do | 9 |
| Do | ... | do | 16 | Do | do | 16 |
| Do | ... | do | 22 | Do | do | 23 |
| Do | ... | August | 6 | Do | do | 30 |

### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to itsconditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

### CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| | | | At Noon. | | | At Noon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday | ... | March | 16 | Wednesday | August | 30 |
| Do | ... | do | 30 | Do | September | 13 |
| Do | ... | April | 13 | Do | do | 27 |
| Do | ... | do | 27 | Thursday | October | 12 |
| Wednesday | ... | May | 10 | Do | do | 26 |
| Do | ... | do | 24 | Do | November | 9 |
| Do | ... | June | 7 | Do | do | 23 |
| Do | ... | do | 21 | Do | December | 7 |
| Do | ... | July | 5 | Do | do | 21 |
| Do | ... | do | 19 | Do | Jan. 1872 | 4 |
| Do | ... | August | 2 | Do | do | 18 |
| Do | ... | do | 16 | | | |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| | | | At 9 A.M. | | | At 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday | ... | March | 16 | Wednesday | August | 30 |
| Do | ... | April | 13 | Do | September | 27 |
| Wednesday | ... | May | 10 | Thursday | October | 25 |
| Do | ... | June | 7 | Do | November | 23 |
| Do | ... | July | 5 | Do | December | 21 |
| Do | ... | August | 2 | Do | Jan. 1872 | 18 |

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | ... | March | 27 | Saturday | ... August | 12 |
| Do | ... | April | 10 | Do | ... do | 26 |
| Do | ... | do | 24 | Do | ... September | 9 |
| Do | ... | May | 8 | Monday | ... do | 25 |
| Do | ... | do | 22 | Do | ... October | 6 |
| Saturday | ... | June | 3 | Do | ... do | 22 |
| Do | ... | do | 17 | Do | ... November | 6 |
| Do | ... | July | 5 | Do | ... do | 20 |
| Do | ... | do | 11 | Do | ... December | 4 |
| Do | ... | do | 29 | Do | ... do | 18 |

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | ... | March | 20 | Saturday | ... August | 5 |
| Do | ... | April | 3 | Do | ... do | 19 |
| Do | ... | do | 17 | Do | ... September | 2 |
| Do | ... | May | 1 | Do | ... do | 16 |
| Do | ... | do | 15 | Monday | ... October | 2 |
| Saturday | ... | do | 27 | Do | ... do | 16 |
| Do | ... | June | 10 | Do | ... do | 30 |
| Do | ... | do | 24 | Do | ... November | 13 |
| Do | ... | July | 8 | Do | ... do | 27 |
| Do | ... | July | 23 | Do | ... December | 11 |
| | | | | Do | ... do | 25 |

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 15th March 1871, and until further notice.

| MAILS. | Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers. | After Packet Letters. | At Branch Post Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore | 8-30 A.M. | 9-30 A.M. | 8 A.M. |
| For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only | 4 A.M. | ..... | (5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Scrour | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 8 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona | 12 NOON. | 1 P.M. | 11-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, as far as Surat | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | (5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from Surat to Ahmedabad, and for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch | 5 P.M. | 6 P.M. | 4 P.M. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry | 6 A.M. | ..... | (5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4P.M.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp.,
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THE WAR-TELEGRAMS
WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

McEVOY—March 13th, at Poona, Katherine Rose aged 13 years and 10 months, the only surviving daughter of Mrs M. A. McEvoy, widow of the late Conductor McEvoy, of the Bombay Ordnance Department. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILL—March 11th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain Frederic Hill, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.
MUNRO—March 1st, at Dehree on Soane, Shahabad, the wife of Hector Munro, Esq., Bengal Police, of a daughter.
MITCHELL—March 8th, at Dinapore the wife of Surgeon Hamilton Mitchell, 90th Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

FARNWORTH—March 12th, at Allahabad, Florence Montague, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Farnworth, aged one year, nine months, and eleven days.

The Bombay Gaz
THURSDAY, MARCH

On the 13th of March 187 good city of Westminster, a number of wise and sensible gentlemen, pursuant to instructions from the Governments they represented, deliberately laid the foundations for a new war. They were under the impression that the document they signed was a treaty of peace, and that they were providing for an amicable future. To establish peace they gifted one nation represented at the green table with the means of waging an offensive war—the only means he lacked, and has lacked for some time. They permitted Russia to have a war marine and maritime arsenals in the Black Sea; thereby restoring those waters to their ancient condition of a cockpit in which Turk and Russ, with such aids as they can get, or without them, may indulge in the luxuries of battle. This must be gratifying intelligence to all the friends of progress and believers in progress. The neutralization of the Euxine was their latest exploit. It was a great device, and an effectual device, for preventing, or at least making most difficult, aggressive war. The conquest, the moral conquest of 1856, is overthrown. The civilized gentlemen of 1871 have been diplomatically scratched and have been found to be honest barbarians, who still believe that we had better settle our differences by main force. For our part we rejoice in the result of the Conference. It tears off the mask of hypocrisy—the delusion that we *are* better than our fathers, or likely to be. The great nations of Europe recognize the fact that Force is at least the equal of Opinion—the moral power—in the settlement of disputed questions, and that, for the future, Force is to be restored to his old rights, and his sovereignty—often denied—is to be openly acknowledged. But even these honest barbarians, who have set up Force again, still think that decency requires a little hypocrisy; so they formally declare that no power can liberate itself from engagements under the treaty without the consent of the other powers. That is a piece of waste paper. Can! They *will*, at least such of them as have cherished aggressive designs, at the first favourable opportunity. Suppose the Powers represented split up into alliances, and what more likely, and then estimate the worth of this virtuous declaration! Russia will show whether she *can* or not, if disturbances in Europe give her a chance. Without this bottomless clause, this verbal virtue, the new treaty, as described to us, would have been a fine example of a hearty return to a state of nature, wherein each power gets what it can and keeps what it can get by virtue of its own vigour. But it is droll that the head of the Government which has sanctioned a restoration of down-right Prize-ring principles should be—The Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone! We candidly confess that we did not give him credit for possessing the manly belief that nations, in future, had better settle their vital quarrels by a hearty resort to blood and iron.

In the month of July last year we expressed our regret at the announcement then made of the withdrawal of the Bill, brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Muntz, on the subject of dealing more severely with the existent evil of adulteration of food and drugs. The recent mail from England has brought the good news that renewed efforts are to be put forth by the honourable member for Birmingham next session. Perhaps no more important matter could occupy the attention of Parliament, and it is certainly one that has proved all former legislation a dead letter, for we find that, although glaring adulteration and illicit deterioration of articles of every day consumption have been materially checked, yet the rogues have advanced in cunning quite as fast as our lawgivers have provided enactments, and adulteration is carried out with as much unblushing effrontery as ever. It is this artfulness and invention that makes the propriety of legislation doubtful. Mr. Postgate, a gentleman known for his analytical skill and zeal in the cause, has recently gone through a series of investigations upon such ordinary articles as tea, coffee, arrow-root and condiments, and arrived at results that undeniably prove most of these essential articles of diet to be still severely adulterated. It matters but little, as far as right and justice is concerned, whether the admixture be noxious or not, the villainy is only lessened in its injurious influences. But Mr. Postgate did not confine his attention to every day articles. He found that wine, sold at a price which placed it out of the reach of even middle class folks, was poisonous and actively injurious from the presence of sulphuric acid. In one instance it positively required twenty-five grains of soda to neutralize an ounce of sherry wine, which was charged at the rate of 65 and 72 shillings per dozen, and he says that this quantity would produce "inflammation in the stomach of any unfortunate consumer."

Now, although our members of Parliament may be indifferent to the well-being and health of their coachmen or maid servants, they will not, we are sure, be apathetic about their own sanitary condition, and if Mr. Muntz proves that their cellar contains "amontillado" and sparkling champagne, in each bottle of which lurks material calculated to poison and sicken the consumer, the wine merchants may look out for squalls, and the general public may hope for some protection. When it is recognized that low price does not necessarily mean impurity, that although at a grocer's shop atrocious fabrications of potato spirit and manufactured æthers are retailed as "fine old crusted port" and "delicious invalid sherry," yet that my Lord's cellar, and the Squire's decanter, may contain equally horrible concoctions, some steps will be taken to frame regulations calculated to check and punish the offender. We in India are doubly interested in these matters. We have fewer chances of obtaining a pure article than our fellow-creatures, because, in the majority of instances, we cannot select our supplies from well known firms, and in such quantities as to ensure them reaching us untampered with, and as originally imported. Colonial trade affords especial opportunity for adulteration. Sealed packages, wired bottles, and labelled stores apparently prove originality, but those who have been long in India must have ere this discovered that such trusting hopes are idle, and that impositions of all kinds are even assisted by the outward resemblance of security. Our only protection must be a local one, and testimonials, published analyses, and puffing advertisements, ought to be disregarded; and it is worth considering, whether means could not be adopted in the centres of trade to ensure that wholesome supplies only should be offered to public sale. It has been suggested by the *Englishman* that each case of Europe stores should be indelibly stamped with the date of its manufacture, a clean lable not being a guarantee of recent arrival.

Dr. Cameron, the city analyst of Dublin, has added yet another fearful example of the dangers we run from poisonous adulteration, and in this instance the innocent child is unknowingly injured by acts of kindness on the part of others. Thirteen establishments were visited in Dublin and samples of confectionary purchased from each to a total amount of 123 samples. Only three establishments supplied unadulterated confections. The yellow colour in thirty-seven cases out of forty was due to *chromate of lead*, and the cheaper articles contained the largest quantity. In the nineteenth century it is a remarkable fact that a sweetmeat representing "a baby in a cradle," and meant for juvenile amusement and consumption, should thus be composed. "The cradle was composed of a mixture of plaster of Paris and sugar; the body of the baby was sugar and rice starch; its eyes were Prussian blue; its cheeks tinted with cochineal, and its clothes were painted with chromate of lead." Apart from the curiosity of from this supposed edible confection assumed, positive poison existed in its composition, and unknowingly was admin stered by very likely the very parent herself. By the last mail it seems that fines were inflicted in Dublin during the month of December for the sale of adulterated confectionery, amounting to £15 10s., but not a single case of sentence to imprisonment without the option of the fine is recorded. As garotting successfully treated without flogging, so adulteration and slow poisoning will , unless some more personal and telling shment is enforced than money fines.

It is to the large towns of this country that all residents in the mofussil and smaller cantonments must look for such protection as can be obtained against the scoundrels who practise scientific adulteration. If it were possible to examine articles used as food and for domestic purposes, it might do something towards lessening mortality and enhancing general health. The medical man of both British and Indian services receives special and practical teachings on these points at Netley. All our Assistant Surgeons are, or should be, capable of becoming "food analysts;" and some might be employed to make raids on stores and publish the results.

In these days of retrenchment and inquiries into expenditure it seems strange that some of the sharp-eyed Government officials have never cast their eyes on the Dockyard here. With the ghost of a fleet, no ships building, and comparatively little work going on in the dockyard and workshops, a large and expensive staff of retired naval officers and artificers is still maintained. Were we in England long ere this some inquiring member of Parliament would have asked for returns of the amount of work done and the cost of supervision, but here we have the same wasteful expenditure going on from year to year without a word of comment. Stores are accumulated for years only to be sold by auction when they become unfit for use, forests of fine teak timber and shiploads of metals are disposed of, and nothing shews what has become of them. We have a Superintendent of Marine, with a secretary to help him, with no marine, to look after; a Dockmaster, and assistants; a Chief Engineer, and assistant; Engineers, Boiler-makers, Chief-builders and Assistant Chief-builders, with nothing bigger than roving boats to build; Storekeepers, and Assistant Storekeepers; Coal Storekeepers; and a host of hangers-on whose duties it would be impossible to define, are all entertained at a vast expenditure of public money.

Many of the officers and mechanics are able and zealous officers of Government and are not in any way to blame for the existing state of things—but the system is nevertheless rotten. Why, then, not sweep away this relic of John Company, and dim shadow of the glory of the Indian Navy? Let the old officers and servants be pensioned and the Dockyard managed as it would be by any private firm, who would require to make it more than pay expenses and still do the work well. We could name one of the officers who is quite competent to take charge of the whole concern, and with the assistance of a good mechanic and master carpenter to attend to ship repairing, the work could be better done than it is now and at a tithe of the cost.

We should have stated that the portrait of Colonel Ballard was presented to him for Mrs. Ballard.

We have great pleasure in announcing that Dr. John Lumsdaine has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency of Bombay *vice* Colonel Bell, R. E., resigned. It is an appointment that does great credit to the discernment of His Excellency the Governor.

Colonel Bell, we believe, will perform, at the Mint, the duties of Colonel Ballard, C.B., who is about to leave India on furlough.

Dr. Cruikshank will probably become Inspector General of Prisons.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA arrived in Calcutta on Sunday evening last.

It is believed that Colonel T. Wright, of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, will succeed Colonel T. F. Wilson, C. B., as Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal.

CAPTAIN E. R. BRADFORD, officiating Political Agent at Jeypore, has been appointed Political Agent for Bundelcund. Meanwhile, however, Captain G. R. Goodfellow will officiate for Captain Bradford.

THE Hon. W. H. Seward is expected to arrive in Allahabad to-day, and during his stay will be the guest of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. On Friday (to-morrow) Mr. Seward will, it is expected, be entertained by the N. W. P. Club at a public dinner, at which Sir William Muir has promised to preside.

THE following is a translation of Sanscrit lines addressed to the Hon'ble George Campbell, by Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor:—

"Installed now in high office, the Hon'ble George Campbell, already experienced in all that relates to the people of Bengal, has made an auspicious advent.

"On the work of their good government, he has now entered.

"The happiness of the people of this country is assured.

"By the grace of God, may prosperity always attend him. This is the constant prayer of all his subjects."

### THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are glad to hear that the temporary road across the river Kistna, at the G. I. P. Railway bridge site, is now completed, and that a locomotive engine can at last pass into the Raichore Doab. There remains now about a month's work to complete the laying of the rails up to the point of junction with the Madras Railway at Raichore station.

The recent heavy floods in the river Kistna, which caused a rise of twenty-two feet above dry season low water, completely swept away the first road which was made across the bed of this great river, and thereby delayed the completion of the line by at least a month. The rails of the Madras line are already laid into Raichore and the works have been recently inspected by the railway officials.

### STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, 14TH MARCH, 4-56 P.M.—H. M. S. Teazer from Bombay arrived

ard, and was drunk on the night in question. The jury found that the death had been caused by injuries received by accidentally falling from a height.

"SACRILEGIOUS" ROBBERS.—Not long ago we had to announce a robbery that took place in St. Paul's Church. We now understand that another robbery has taken place in the Convent Chapel, from which a silver cup of the value of seventy-five rupees has been stolen.—*Poona Observer*, March 14.

THE HOT WEATHER.—The hot weather having set in, the Major-General Commanding the Poona Division of the Army has issued orders to the European troops stationed here to wear white clothing from to-morrow (the 15th instant) until further orders from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.—*Ibid.*

MR. HOGG'S JOURNEY THROUGH PERSIA.—In reference to the paragraph in this paper on the 1st current relative to the attack on Mr. Hogg, the Director General of Post Offices in India, on his way to Alexandria through the country intervening between it and Bagdad, we are glad to learn that that gentleman arrived safely at Damascus, having made a journey which was never before attempted by a European alone. Mr. Hogg is described as having reached that place famished.—*Sindian*, March 11.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT, C.B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, accompanied by Captain Farquharson and the Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, left Poona for Sattara on Wednesday last on a tour of inspection. General Grant will proceed from Sattara to Mahableshwar, where the headquarters of the division will be established from to-day, until further orders. Colonel Whitehill has assumed command of the Poona Brigade during the absence of Major-General Grant, C.B. Captain Farquharson will, a month hence, proceed home on six months' leave. —*Deccan Herald*, March 15.

## EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' FUND.

We much regret to learn that the funds of this deserving institution are still in anything but a flourishing condition. The donations and subscriptions received from the public during 1870 amounted to only Rs. 1,740, while in the previous year the sum realised under this head was Rs. 4,250-4-0. Altogether, the receipts for the year, including the Government allowance, amounted to Rs. 6,816-1-6, but on 31st December last there was only Rs. 702-11-4 in hand, and the average monthly expenditure is about Rs. 450. The object of the asylum is to afford a livelihood to old and worn-out soldiers and widows, whose small pittance is insufficient to keep them from starving. Some of the widows receive from four to five rupees a month from Government, which is all they have to depend upon for subsistence: while others, again, whose husbands were not entitled to pension, are even worse off, as they are left with absolutely nothing. It is to afford a home to these poor people, some of whom are from fifty to seventy years of age, that funds are required. The condition of such people is indeed pitiable, and well justifies an appeal for assistance. The most serious and emergent item required is the sum of Rs. 2,650 necessary to make the building safe during the approaching monsoon, and for that object subscriptions are asked.

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Colombo with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ROUMANIA, 1052 tons, Captain J. Thomas, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP VERUNA, 1318 tons, Captain J. C. Clare, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coals, and Mr. and Mrs. Neil as passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s s. MONGOLIA, 2798 tons, Captain A E. Barlow, will sail to-day for China with 1,590½ chests of Malwa opium and 4,014 bales of cotton.

THE SHIP DUKE OF EDINBURGH, 1117 tons, Captain G. Bolmann, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,365½ bales of cotton, 379 bales of wool, 1,125 cwts of galls, 200 cwts of horns, 715 cwts. of steel.

THE s. s. STIRLING, 762 tons, Captain Hanson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo 4,331 bales of cotton, 465 bales of wool, 250 cwts. of galls, 80 cwts. of dry ginger, 66½ cwts. of coffee, 125 cwts. of horns, and 210 cwts. of coir yarn.

THE s.s. NORTH TYNE, 754 tons, Captain W. Richard, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. & D. A. Jackson, Mrs. Watson and child, Mr. John Barnes, Mr. Walter Earl, Mr. William Higgins, Mr. J. Woiglee. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE s. s. ETHIOPIA, 718 tons, Captain A. Scott, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 2,795 bales of cotton, 1,110½ cwts. of olibanum, 82 cwts of gum, 240 cwts of sharkfins, 56 cwts of fishmaws, 595 cwts. of sandalwood, 20 cwts. of mother o'pearl shells, 8½ cwts of wax, 30 cwts of horns, 50 bales of twist, and the following passengers:—Mr. Bruston and seven deck passengers.

## AN UNGRATEFUL BEGGAR.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court Shaik Roostum, a Mahomedan beggar, was charged before Mr. Showell with voluntarily causing hurt, by biting off a portion of the nose of Chundoomees Mumoomees. The charge was afterwards altered to assault and forcible injury to the person of the prosecutor.

Chundoomees, the prosecutor, said—I am an embroiderer and live in Teeloe Mohla. On Friday night at 10 o'clock I was at a baker's shop in Phool Gully. The prisoner came up to the shop and asked me to give him bread for God's sake. I told the baker, Ameerun, woman, to give the prisoner two pice worth of bread and a pice worth of curry. I then went away to see a child, and returned in about five or ten minutes. I then saw the prisoner raise a pair of tongs to strike a Syed, and I went up to release them. The prisoner then caught me by my beard. I remonstrated with him, and was taking him down the shop, when he suddenly bit my nose. I called out. Persons came up and released me. The prisoner ran away. One Dowlut ran after him. The police then came. The prisoner was caught, and we were taken to the chowkey. From the chowkey I was sent to hospital, where my nose was dressed. I never knew the prisoner before this occurrence. My nose was bit by the prisoner, but no piece of it was bitten off. Much blood flowed from the bite. A portion of the blood fell on my clothes, the other portion on the ground. I was not drunk, and did not seize the prisoner by his throat.

Mr. William Church said—I am assistant apothecary attached to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The prosecutor was brought to the hospital on the night of the 10th instant. There was a slight abrasion on the bulbous portion of his nose. The abrasion seemed to be fresh. There were no marks of teeth on the injured part. There may be some permanent deformity of the nose through the injury. There will be no permanent infirmity at all, or pain for twenty days.

The magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 100, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th March 1871.

| Open 312 Miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 41,815 | 4 | 11 |
| Merchandise | 53,883 | 4 | 8 |
| Electric Telegraph | 515 | 4 | 6 |
| Total Rs. | 96,241 | 14 | 1 |

Corresponding week in March, 1870.

| Open 312 Miles. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 52,262 | 7 | 6 |
| Merchandise | 51,761 | 7 | 9 |
| Earth Trains | 1,067 | 10 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 673 | 5 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,15,764 | 14 | 3 |
| Decrease | 19,523 | 0 | 2 |

## COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports during the month of February 1871:—

| No. of Bales. | Quantity. | Value. | By what Ships. | To what Ports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | Rupees. | | |
| 1,455 | 562,416 | 1,80,300 | Dunlop | Liverpool. |
| 583 | 225,756 | 56,200 | Str. Madras | London.* |
| 150 | 58,800 | 15,400 | ,, Kurrachee | Do.* |
| 227 | 89,488 | 21,210 | ,, Com rin | Do.* |
| 87 | 34,104 | 8,200 | ,, Madras | Hongkong.* |
| 2,502 | 973,344 lbs., or 1,520 cds. and 544 lbs. | 2,93,550 | | |

* For transhipment via Bombay.

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:—

1,944 pressed bales, weighing 764,300 lbs., and of the value of Rs. 3,64,700.

## THE "IRON POT BOILER."

ON Tuesday afternoon a few gentlemen interested in the science of steam engine boiler construction met at the Apollo Cotton Presses, Lower Colaba, to witness the testing by hyd aulic pressure of an experimental model boiler about 3 feet 7 inches long, and 1 foot 3½ inches diameter with two flues through it 5 inches diameter. One of these flues had six of what are termed "iron pots" in it; these are rivetted on to the inside of the flue coming down in a diagonal position at right angles to each other and one beyond the other, so that the flame and heat from the furnace comes in direct contact with each in succession as it passes along the flue. "Pots" were some time ago put into boilers in the Apollo Press Company's premises by Mr. Parsons, the engineer in charge of the machinery, and it having been stated that these "iron pots" weakened the flue of the boiler because of the holes cut into it to allow the water to get in and out of the pots, it was resolved to submit this matter to experiment, and it was with that object that the experimental model boiler was made, one flue with and the other without "iron pots." It is here proper to mention there were only six iron pots in the flue instead of ten, the proper number. This was done so that the model should correctly represent by that flue any of the company's four boilers on the premises which had only that number in each at present, instead of the full number. Considerable interest was taken in the experiment by the parties present, among whom was the Hon'ble G. M. Stewart, and Mr. Miller, of the firm of Fraser and Miller, Engineers, Carnac Bunder, the latter gentleman maintaining that the introduction of the iron pots weakened the flue. Unfortunately the experiment was not carried out so far as contemplated, on account of a crack in one of the end plates, which prevented full pressure being put on, but as it was the experiment resulted in the partial collapsing of the flue without the iron pots. The flue without the iron pots collapsed about three-fourths of an inch out of its original shape, while the other flue shewed no signs of collapsing where the pots were. We may mention that the subject is expected to be fully discussed at the Mechanics' Institution, where the above model and another complete model may be seen. Due notice of the discussion will, we presume, be given.

## DOUBLE MURDER AND ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A SHORT time ago, in the Appellate Side of the High Court, the case of the Queen vs. Khundoo bin Rajapa was disposed of before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kulladghee, before Mr. C.F. H. Shaw, Session Judge, the accused, aged twenty-five years, committed for trial by Mr. T. M. Mason, full-power magistrate in the district of Kulladghee, was charged with the murder of one Vittoo, committed at Gujendraghud, and with the murder of one Krishnabaee, committed at the same time and place. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against him, but afterwards withdrew the plea and claimed to be tried.

In his examination before the magistrate, the accused made a statement to the following effect:—I went to the well outside the village of Gujendraghud to fetch water, when I saw Krishnabaee, her son Vittoo, and my wife Ambee. Krishnabaee was standing by her own door, and the two others were going towards a hill close by. When I returned home, I found that my wife was not in the house; so I got on the roof to look. I saw from the roof into a hollow in the hill, and there I saw Vittoo and my wife. . . . . When Krishnabaee saw me on the roof, she made a sign to them. I then, thinking that they were coming, took a sickle and ran to meet them. They were both coming, Vittoo followed by Ambee. I tried to catch them both, but could only get hold of Vittoo, and cut him with the sickle. He fell. I then went to cut my wife, when Krishnabaee came and caught me round the body. I called out to her to let me go, as my wife was going off, but she would not, and I cut her too with the same sickle. She fell. I then went up on to the top of my house in the hope that some one would come and kill me, but no one came, so I attempted to cut my own throat with the same sickle. There was no one else there. It was the time of lighting the lights, when my wife escaped in the dark. After I cut my throat I fell, and the sickle fell from my hand. I cannot say how. People talked of my wife's intimacy with Vittoo, but I did not believe it. I struck Krishnabaee, simply because she held me and favored the escape of my wife. I have spoken this of my own free will.

The Session Judge, in giving decision, said—The Session Judge can hardly throw any light upon the confession of Khundoo. It is abundantly clear that Ambee, wife of Khundoo, was engaged in an intrigue with Vittoo, and equally so that the criminal intimacy between them was the theme of the "wadda," or place gossip. Khundoo alleges that he had heard the rumour, but did not credit it. Matters stood in this way, when Khundoo states he saw his wife Ambee, in company with Vittoo, leave the "wadda" in the direction of the spot used as a latrine. Khundoo states he was going to fetch water and he thought nothing of the matter until he came home, when, finding his wife still absent, he ascended to the roof of the "wadda" and espied Ambee in the embraces of Vittoo. He then seized a "coorpee" or sickle and ran to meet the guilty couple. Hearing footsteps they started to flee. Khundoo overtook Vittoo and hacked him to pieces. Ambee managed to escape into her house, but pursued by Khundoo. As Khundoo entered the "wadda," Krishnabaee, mother of Vittoo, threw herself upon Khundoo, who cut her down, killing her on the spot. Khundoo then ceased from pursuing Ambee, and again ascended the roof of the "wadda" and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own throat. All that the witnesses prove are the facts of the double murder and attempt to commit suicide. No one knows whether Khundoo deliberately watched Ambee and Vittoo, with a view of killing them. The Court does not understand how Khundoo was able to see at the time of the evening the murders were committed, and the impression on the mind of the Court is, that Khundoo acted with more deliberation than he admits, and that he followed to discover Ambee and Vittoo in the act of sexual connection, with the intention of slaying them. The Court is willing to admit this intention does not seem to have been formed and immediately executed, so far as Vittoo is concerned. It is not at all improbable that Krishnabaee, knowing she had arranged the meeting between her son and Ambee, watched to give notice of Khundoo's approach. Whether Khundoo would have killed her, had she not endeavoured to stop his pursuit after Ambee, is not clear. Khundoo tells the Court he killed Krishnabaee by mistake for his wife, but before the full-power magistrate he distinctly stated he cut her down because she stopped him when running after Ambee to kill her. The Court is quite satisfied Khundoo did not mistake Krishnabaee for Ambee. Khundoo has not exhibited the bravado affected by a native of India, guilty of the offence of killing the despoiler of his honor; his bearing has been that of a man conscious of the grave position in which he had placed himself. Notwithstanding, the Court cannot reduce the crimes to offences less than murders. . . . . So also Khundoo may not have been fully advised of the encouragement afforded by Krishnabaee to the illicit loves of her son Vittoo and Ambee, but that she arranged the meeting, which preceded her death, is clear, and Khundoo, when he made up his mind to follow and kill the guilty couple, possibly acted on the strength imparted to the "wadda" gossip by the circumstance of seeing them leave the village in company. After killing Vittoo, and when pursuing Ambee, the excitement of blood-shedding was upon him; and Krishnabaee's death was a natural consequence. The attempt at suicide shows Khundoo had made up his mind to kill the destroyers of his house, and to end his days with their destruction.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him in each case to be hanged. The sentences were subject, as usual, to confirmation by the High Court; and the Session Judge, in sending up the proceedings, remarked he should be glad if the Judges felt at liberty to recommend the prisoner as a fit subject for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, which vests in His Excellency the Governor in Council.

The High Court passed the following decision:—The Court is of opinion that the charge as regards Vittoo comes within exception 1, section 300 of the Indian Penal Code; and should, therefore, be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Court, therefore, alters the conviction to one under that section and reverses the sentence; but as regards the other head of the charge, regarding the death of Krishnabaee, the Court is of opinion that the conviction is right, but nevertheless, on a review of the facts of the case, considers that the capital sentence be commuted to transportation for life.

## YAKOOB KHAN.

"WHAT has become of Yakoob Khan?" asks a correspondent. Well, we wish we knew. At the same time we are not alone in our ignorance. The official papers placed at the disposal of the press tell us nothing, so we will suppose officials know nothing. On the 9th of February the Ameer of Cabul received a letter "intimating the tranquillity of the kingdom," but "giving no information regarding Sirdar Yakoob Khan." Even the affectionate father knows nothing about his dutiful son.—*Pioneer.*

## THE COLLISION AT BOREE BUNDER STATION.

### THE POINTSMAN SENT TO JAIL.

ON Saturday last, it may be recollected, we reported that a collision had occurred between the Poona train and some carriages leaving the Boree Bunder Station. It was caused by the points having been left open, so that the engine leaving the station got on the same line as that by which the Poona train was approaching. The pointsman was blamed for neglecting his duty and he made off, but was apprehended that night and detained in custody. He (Rama Govind by name) was brought up yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee charged with negligently omitting to perform his duty as a servant of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Cleveland, who appeared for the prosecution, said—The prisoner was a pointsman employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company, and on the morning of the 10th instant he was placed at his duty at the points near the Boree Bunder Station. He was placed there by a muccadum of pointsman, who will depose to having seen prisoner there just about the time that the accident happened. His duty was to watch these facing-points, as they are called, and, when an engine or train was passing, to remove any rubbish or stones that might get on the rails if possible and in fact to be there to watch these points and see that no one interfered with them. He was seen there just before the accident happened, and afterwards when the accident happened he was wanted but was not to be found. Enquiry was made for him, and I believe he was discovered about nine o'clock in the evening—the accident happened at about noon time—by a police jemadar, having hidden himself, I suppose, to escape the consequences of being away from his duty at the time he ought to have been there. I have prepared a sort of a sketch of the place to show your Worship how the accident happened. An engine with a first class carriage in front of it was coming from Boree Bunder to Byculla. There is a crossing, where marked, near the Boree Bunder Station, and the points are there. Another train was just at the time coming in the opposite direction. In front of these points, just before the accident happened, there was what is called a cutchra train. As that moved away the other engine with the first class carriage went on and should have continued on the line to Byculla if the points had been properly attended to. But, instead of being so, the points were pulled out and the first class carriage was forced off this line towards the other, and so came into contact with the train and smashed the carriages, and did about Rs. 20,000 of damages. There is no question it might have been a serious accident for the company and for the public. Fortunately there were no passengers hurt in any way, but there was that damage done. The section under which I proceed is section 27 of Act XVIII. of 1854, which says—"Any officer or servant of such railway company who shall be in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon the railway or any of the works connected therewith in the discharge of any duty, and any officer or servant of such company who negligently shall omit to perform his duty, or shall perform the same in an improper manner, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and if the duty in any of the cases in this section above mentioned be such that the omission or negligent performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such railway such officer or servant shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to fine, or to both." The accident of course was one such as would be likely to endanger the safety of persons travelling on the railway, and therefore the charge comes under the second part of section 27. Some doubt has arisen as to whether a magistrate could punish or try cases of this nature under the second part of the section, but in 1860, to put an end to these doubts, an Act was passed, No. LII. of 1860, called "An Act to amend Act XVIII. of 1854 relating to railways in India." It states,—"Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable under Act XVIII. of 1854 (relating to railways in India) on conviction before a Justice of the Peace for any of the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; it is enacted as follows:—1. If any person is charged before a police magistrate of a presidency town with committing any offence which under sections 27 or 28 of Act XVIII. of 1854 is punishable on conviction with imprisonment, and if such police magistrate shall deem it probable that in consequence of the probable departure of any material witness from the local limits of the Presidency of such magistrate the prosecution of such offender by indictment in the Supreme Court will be ineffectual, such magistrate may try the offender, and on conviction may award a sentence not exceeding six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour." In this case, sir, if there had been any doubt as to whether your Worship could dispose of this case, it is set at rest by the fact that Mr. Saunders, the principal witness in the case, who was on the engine at the time the accident took place, has obtained leave and will proceed to England before it is possible for the case to be tried at the Sessions, and therefore I ask your Worship to dispose of the case under Act LII. of 1860. The duty of this man was no doubt to be present at these points, and he was placed there at the time but went off on his own business. We do not know how the accident happened, but at any rate he is the person responsible for it. If he had shown that he obtained leave from the proper person to give it, we would then possibly have been able to show he was not the party but that some one else was so. But unfortunately for him he showed his guilt by absconding, and then he said he got leave; and when we asked who acted in his place, he said a certain man did, and when we went to him he said he never did. We then asked who gave him leave and he said the muccadum did, but the muccadum says he never did anything of the sort; and so I don't see how it is possible for him to get out of it. I don't know what his defence is; perhaps it may be that he admits the mistake.

The Prisoner (when asked to plead)—I went to receive my pay, and saw the accident when I was coming back.

The Magistrate—He evidently pleads not guilty.

Mr. Cleveland—The case is very clear. I will show how it happened and that he was not at his post.

Mr. R. D. Saunders, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, was then called and examined by Mr. Cleveland. He deposed—On Friday last 10th inst., at about noon, I was on an engine proceeding from Boree Bunder Station towards Byculla. A municipal cutchra train was on the line in front of the engine I was on. It was standing over the facing points. Supposing these points were not touched the carriages would pass as freely on the main line as if there were no points. In order to transfer the carriages to pass from the down to the up line the points would have to be pulled open. Immediately after the accident I examined the points and found they were in perfect working order. I saw the municipal train move away and pass over these points. I proceeded to pass over them in two or three minutes after. It is impossible for anything to have fallen from the municipal train so as to have opened the points or put them out of order before the engine I was on passed over. If they had not been forcibly opened, my engine must have followed on the same line as the cutchra train. When my engine was following the cutchra train, I was standing on the left hand side of the engine and watching the cutchra train moving away. When the latter had passed the distance signal I told the driver of the engine I was on to go on, and at the same time I saw the points were open to the down line. Immediately after the engine began to move I crossed over to the right hand side in order to see the Poona passenger train go by. I then noticed the carriage in front of our engine moving across the crossing. I called out at once to the driver to stop, but it was impossible to do so before the carriage came into contact with the Poona passenger train which was passing. In my capacity in the locomotive department I have a right to to be on the engine.

Mr. Cleveland—To see that everything is right.

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Cleveland—There is a rule which says no one but the persons in charge of the engine shall be on it, but a gentleman in Mr. Saunders's position has a right to be on it to see that everything is carried on properly. Please explain what happened.

Witness—The sides of the carriages were knocked in and splinters were flying about.

Mr. Cleveland—Were there any persons in these carriages?

Witness—Yes, the carriages were full.

Mr. Cleveland—Were any of them hurt?

Witness—One native received a mere scratch.

Mr. Cleveland—But I suppose it might have been a very serious accident?

Witness—It might have been. I wondered no one was killed.

Mr. Cleveland—Do you consider the lives of these persons on the line were endangered?

Witness—Very much, and my own too.

Mr. Cleveland—How did you escape? Had you occasion to jump off to save yourself?

Witness—Yes, to escape being struck on the head by the wood.

Mr. Cleveland—You can speak, I suppose, as to the duties of a pointsman. Is it the duty of a pointsman to remain at his post?

Witness—Certainly, unless he is relieved. The points should never be left without some one at them. If the pointsman had been present it was his duty to have held the points in order to steady them. If this pointsman had been present and steadied the points, this accident could not possibly have happened. After the accident went to the carriages to see if any one had been hurt, and then went to the points to see if the pointsman was at his post. There was no pointsman there.

The Prisoner—Are there not three points there, and was not I in charge of them all?

Witness—No.

Richard Ballard, engine driver, then deposed—On Friday the 10th, at about noon, I was bringing in the up Poona train from Byculla to Boree Bunder Station. At the crossing near the signal-box at Boree Bunder Station a carriage and engine came into contact with my train and smashed the carriages, damaging them very much. The facing points there require very careful watching, and ought never to be left. It is the duty of the pointsmen never to leave them. I don't know if it is the practice that when a pointsman wants leave he must get it from the proper authorities.

In answer to the prisoner this witness said he did not know whether there were three points together, nor whether prisoner was in charge of all.

Dhakoo Babajee, muccadum of pointsmen, next deposed—I know the prisoner, he is a pointsman. He had charge of the facing points; I saw him there about noon when the cutchra train left and shortly before the accident happened. I did not give him leave to go away after that, nor did I send any one else there in his place. If he had been there when the train passed he ought to have put his hand on the points as the train was passing to steady the points. That is part of the duty of a pointsman. I teach pointsmen when they join the service, and that is one of the things I teach them. Prisoner had been pointsman for seven years and was well acquainted with his duties. He knew perfectly well he had no business to leave the points unless there was some one there, and it was a breach of his duty to leave. I left after the cutchra train passed. If the prisoner had been at his duty no collision could have occurred. I did not see anything of the prisoner after the accident happened. I made enquiries for him, but he was not to be found. He was the man on duty, and ought to have been there from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. After seeing him at noon I saw nothing more of him until half past seven, when I and the railway police in search of him found him in his house concealed in a cumlee under a bench. A havildar and jemadar were with me. When we found him under the bench the havildar asked who was there, pulled the prisoner out and asked me if that was the pointsman, and I said it was. The jemadar asked him why he ran away from his duty, and prisoner said he did so because there was a collision.

Prisoner when asked if he had any questions to put, replied with the query—"What can I ask?"

Frederick Otto, yard foreman of the G. I. P. Railway Co., was the next witness. In reply to Mr. Cleveland he deposed—I was at the Boree Bunder Station on the 10th, and left a few minutes after eleven. I know the prisoner. He is placed at the points in order to steady them when a train is passing over them. He ought never to leave these points, except when relieved. If he wanted to leave he should have asked permission from me, the shunter, or his muccadum. I did not give him leave; he did not apply to me for leave. If he had remained at his post the accident could not have happened.

In reply to prisoner, witness said prisoner was not in charge of three points, and that he had not been in charge of three points for the last three or four months.

Eduljee Rustomjee, shunter—I was on duty at the Boree Bunder when the accident occurred. The prisoner did not apply to me for leave, and I did not give him leave. I have authority to give leave for half an hour. I would have put some one in his place if I had done so.

Mr. Cleveland said there were other witnesses to speak as to the accident, but he presumed he need not give further proof of that as unfortunately it was already too well proved.

The Magistrate suggested that some evidence might be given in support of having this case disposed of in this Court.

Mr. Saunders accordingly deposed that he had obtained leave of absence three weeks ago, and intended to leave for England by the first mail in April.

Prisoner when asked if he had anything to say, replied that he had gone to get his pay. To that extent he had been negligent. He had no witnesses to call.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence, said—There is no doubt that this accident took place, and that the consequences of it might have been very serious. Fortunately they have not been so, inasmuch as none of the passengers have been injured. It is also clear from the evidence given here by competent witnesses that had you been present at your post and done your duty properly, the collision would not have taken place. It appears to me from the statement you have made, and from the circumstances in which you were ultimately found concealed in your house, that you absented yourself from your duty without leave. There can be no doubt as to your guilt. I must therefore convict you. You are convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the County Jail for six months.

## C. NEPHEW AND Co.'s ESTATE.

THE sale of the "stock and fixtures appertaining to the estates of Charles Nephew and Co." has as yet realized far more than was anticipated by the Official Assignee. One-fourth of the stock has been disposed of for Rs. 1,80,000 (one lakh and eighty thousand rupees). In one case a mirror, the shop price of which was Rs. 700, fetched no less than Rs. 2,700. A speculative individual might have made a very profitable investment by striking the bargain at once with the Official Assignee when he offered the good-will of the business and stock-in-trade for two and a-half lakhs. As it is now there are hopes that about four lakhs will be realised by the sale, so that creditors will receive more than the usual minimum of satisfaction for their claims. The Rajah of Puttiala and the Rajah of Jeypore have been purchasers to a large amount.—*Pioneer.*

## CALCUTTA.

11TH MARCH.

THE weather, which was in a very ruffled and disagreeable humour last week, has cooled down a little, and is evidently making an effort to be more amiable. After spitting rain in everybody's face, spattering everything with mud, tossing the poor birds about, and running away with the hats of respectable citizens, it is now trying to make amends by smiling and drying up what it has wet, and by fanning the town with charming little breezes in a winning way. The oldest inhabitant (with a friend of whom my bearer is acquainted) has been heard to state *ex cathedrâ* that since he has been in office such a cool season has never been known; and that from information received from his predecessor he can state authoritatively that in the time of Lord Clive the month of March was the customary period for abandoning business of every kind and for packing up all wearing apparel in camphor against the return of the cold season. He (the O.I.) can only account for the altered temperature of late years by pointing to the increasing importation of Wenham Lake ice, also to the growing coldness which is observable between certain classes of the community. It being Lent, and at the same time the fashion to observe it, all terpsichorean amusements have been put a stop to. Madame Euterpe has been having it all her own way, and the *soirée musicale* is the peculiar form which dissipation is now taking: or, in other words, the popular apology for people meeting together at unseasonable hours to consume mayonnaise and dry champagne, and to tread pleasantly on one another's toes. The presence here of Signor Marras has given peculiar facilities for musical entertainments. It is not often that a celebrity of this order turns up in India at all, and when it does happen the genius is generally extremely inaccessible. But Marras has been everywhere here, and has not only delighted the public at the Town Hall, but has added to the musical attractions both at Government House and at private entertainments. At Mrs. Strachey's charming party on Friday he bore the burden and heat of the evening, singing and playing, in the most spirited and unwearied manner, choice cavatine and ariette from his own works and those of Rossini, Gluck, and other masters.

The Maharajah of Puttiala's concert was a very magnificent and expensive affair. It is a remarkable circumstance that whenever a native gives an entertainment to Europeans, the latter with questionable good taste invariably endeavour to discover what it cost. In accordance with this practice the public busied themselves last week in surmising what the Sikh chief paid for his chairs and champagne. Several estimates were made, but the most reliable and most often-repeated estimate was one which put the supper down at Rs. 6,000, and the use of the furniture for the night at Rs. 60,000. There is rather too much of coincidence and symmetry even about this. It is hardly probable that His Highness went to Mr. Lazarus and said—"Now, we won't higgle about these paltry sofas and couches. I shall just give you ten times as much as I pay for the supper." Still the rumour was current, offered, and received as truth. The whole affair was magnificently done, regardless of expense, evidently, and the Maharajah played the host with scrupulous courtesy.

Charles Nephew's sale is still attracting crowds every alternate day. The prices appear to be getting higher. Some gold Geneva watches sold the other day, I am told, at sums which they would not have fetched across the counter, and a number of articles were bought for a certain Indian prince at prices which can only be described as fancy.—*Pioneer.*

## LOCAL TAXATION IN THE N. W. P.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE are informed on authority which we must not question that we were mistaken in stating, in our Saturday's issue, that "the Government of India had declined to sanction in its entirety the proposal of the N. W. Government, which would have involved taxation to the amount of nearly three-quarters of a million sterling." No such proposals were for a moment advanced by the N. W. Government, nor did the Government of India refuse to sanction any scheme of taxation that Sir William Muir actually proposed. On the contrary, two bills were sent up from Allahabad, involving new taxation to the extent of about 13½ lakhs of rupees, and these bills have been introduced into the Legislative Council, the only financial change suggested in Calcutta being to enhance, not to diminish, the taxing power of the local Government. The estimate of what the License Tax would produce was necessarily vague, and in view of the uncertainty at present attending t financial result of the Decentralization Scheme, authority has been given to raise about 20 lakhs; but we understand that there is no immediate intention of using this power, or of raising more than the 13½ lakhs, which for the present seem necessary to make both ends of the Budget meet.

## SECUNDERABAD.

WE hear from Secunderabad, under date of the 6th instant, that the 76th Foot arrived at that station, all well. The 29th N. I. had also arrived, and were busily engaged in building their new lines at Begumpets. It was reported in the stations that General Shubrick had asked permission of the Government to fix his head-quarters, as Provisional Commander-in-Chief, at Secunderabad. His appointment is said to have greatly pleased military men there, the General being very popular with his command. The 4th Native Cavalry is reported as in fear and trembling of disbandment. Sir Richard Temple's financial statement on the 9th March, it was supposed, would strike a deathblow at that gallant regiment, as the junior cavalry corps in the service. A cock-and-bull story, framed by some imaginative sepoy of the 4th N.I., had caused some amusement in the station. This native De Quincy affirmed—doubtless as the "Secunderabad opium eater"—that a European officer had violently assaulted him, and chopped off two of his fingers with a regulation sword! The weapon was supposed generally to be unequal to the task accorded to it, but the affair remains, in the words of the penny-a-liner, "shrouded in mystery." The weather is described as "hot and cold, by fits and starts," but such as it was, officers were packing their trunks in every direction for the Hills. The open-beaked crow, the ornithological herald of the hot weather, according to the *Pioneer*, had made his appearance, also "kuskus," and cantonment life was, if possible, rather duller than usual. More hitches had occurred in the construction of the railway to Goolburgha. Sanguine people supposed that when the present generation of "politicals" had passed away something might be done to further the undertaking.—*Madras Times*, March 13.

## THE NEW UMBRELLA FOR THE SHOAY DAGOON PAGODA.

THE King of Burmah has prepared a new *htee*, or umbrella, for the famous Shoay Dagoon Pagoda at Rangoon. It is made of an amalgam of iron and copper, and decorated with the precious metals and rubies taken from the present umbrella. The new decoration was to have been despatched from Mandalay on or about the 20th of this month in charge of a high official of the court of Mandalay, who has been commissioned by the King to superintend the arrangements for fixing it in its proper place, viz. the highest pinnacle of the pagoda. That official will be accompanied by other ministers, officials, artificers, and labourers, numbering in all 113 individuals. The history of the Shoay Dagoon Pagoda occupies an important place in Buddhist annals. The present buildings are of comparatively modern date, but the origin of the pagoda is to be found in a tradition which belongs to the life of Gautama. According to this legend, Gautama Buddha gave eight of his hairs to two merchants from Burmah, who had been converted by his preachings, and whom he directed to deposit the hairs on the site where the present Shoay Dagoon Pagoda now stands, and to build a suitable pagoda over them. The two merchants are said to have built the Shoay Dagoon Pagoda on its present site, and the neighbouring site, now occupied by the signal flagstaff and European barracks, is still called Tsaw-daw-gyo-lan, or the way by which the eight hairs of Gautama were carried to the Shoay Dagoon Pagoda. Two thousand years, however, passed away since the foundation of the pagoda, during which no record of it has been preserved by the Burmese. But in the fourteenth century of the Christian era a Burmese sovereign is said to have repaired its ruins; and from that date until the present day, successive monarchs have added to its buildings and decorations, as acts of piety or religious merit, so that it has gradually been regarded as a great national and religious centre. The present *htee* was made by a sovereign of Ava about sixty years ago. The people at Rangoon were unnecessarily alarmed when it was first understood that the umbrella was to be accompanied from Mandalay by 13,000 Burmese troops, and petitioned the Chief Commissioner not to sanction such an invasion.

## THE DECENTRALISATION SCHEME.

(*Englishman*, March 15.)

WE mentioned some time ago that a large portion of the £350,000, with which the Decentralisation Scheme saddle the local Administrations, was a question of account rather than one of absolute deficit. We have since then obtained the precise figures, and they are as follows: Deducting the share which would have fallen to Burmah, but which the Government of India will continue to defray, the gross deficit nominally amounts to £351,038. But as a matter of fact, nearly two-thirds of this consists, not of deficit, but of the difference which has been ascertained to exist between the amounts granted by the Government of India and the sums actually spent by the local Administrations. The expenditure upon the ten heads now decentralised has fallen short by as nearly as may be £200,000 of the grants for these purposes, and the real deficit amounts to between £125,000 and £140,000. These estimates has been arrived at from the accounts submitted by the local Administrations themselves, and represents a deficit of little over two per cent. of the total grants. These grants consist of £657,500 of surrendered receipts, and of £4,799,300 assignments from the Imperial Revenue, making altogether £5,456,800. If, therefore, the local Governments could reduce their expenditure by a little over two per cent., no additional taxation would be necessary.

Unfortunately, however, the burden falls much more heavily upon some of the local Governments than upon others. This was inevitable in any such general arrangement, and the Supreme Government must be prepared to accept the fact that while some of the local Governments may be able to do without taxation altogether, others may be compelled to have recourse to local taxation to make good the whole deficit. For though the actual expenditure on these heads fall short of the grants by £200,000, yet this is the gross saving throughout all India, and the local Governments by no means share in it in equal proportions. The practical result is, as we have seen, that in Bengal no local taxation will be required to make up the £87,591 with which the Decentralisation Scheme nominally saddled the province, while the North-West will have to trust almost entirely to local taxation for its corresponding deficit of £48,030. It is probably also from this circumstances that the *Bombay Gazette* app ears to have misunderstood our recent remarks on the subject. It reprints from us an article in which we spoke almost exclusively of the Bengal Presidency, and especially of Lower and Eastern Bengal. In Lower Bengal no taxation will be necessary, and our views were absolutely correct with regard to the provinces to which they applied.

We made no mention whatever of Bombay, for the simple reason that we were not aware how matters stood in that presidency. We were surprised, therefore, to notice that the *Bombay Gazette* first applied our remarks in a special manner to Bombay, and then proceeded to criticise them from this point of view. Our contemporary may be sure that we have no wish to do the smallest injustice to the presidency over whose interests he watches. At a time like the present, when the whole financial policy of the Government is being subjected to public criticism, there is a special necessity for unanimity and a spirit of hearty concurrence among the Indian press. We believe that notwithstanding the marked improvements in the work of the Finance Department, the Finance Minister has made a political mistake. We think, however, that this mistake may even yet be amended, and we trust that every journalist during the next three weeks will do his utmost by judicious but firm

## POPULAR AMERICAN PHRASES.

(*All the Year Round*, Feb. 18.)

In a new country peopled by an old race, with new physical surroundings, new political struggles, and new social ideas, it is natural that new words and phrases, and new metaphors, should creep into the old language. This has occurred in the United States, where the people not only speak the best of English when they please—and sometimes boast of the fact—but superadd, when they are in the humour, a rich and racy vocabulary which is so entirely their own as seldom to be intelligible to Englishmen without an explanation. The old and settled states of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and generally of the thirteen original colonies which were engaged in the War of Independence, do not coin many new words and phrases in our day, though they sometimes make an effort in that direction. The great mass of the most characteristic and original neologisms come from the South-Western States, which are as yet but sparsely peopled, and in which the settlers have to fight against the wilderness, and often against its inhabitants, both four-footed and two-footed, if they would maintain their ground. These men look upon nature face to face. They confront hardships and difficulties every day of their lives, though only to overcome and subdue them; and they feel as they do so that they are laying the solid foundations of new empires for their sons and grandsons. A little pride and magniloquence may therefore be forgiven them. The expressions which they invent, and the metaphors which they employ, drawn from their personal experience of men and things, and from the well of their own untutored genius, are not only full of a peculiar humour, but of common sense and worldly wisdom. The words are not always elegant, but they are generally forcible. In the invention of epithets and nicknames for political friends and opponents they are particularly happy. Dr. Webster, the lexicographer, in reference to this peculiarity, very truly says: "We rarely find a new word introduced into the language which is entirely useless. The use of new terms is dictated by necessity or utility; sometimes to express shades of difference in signification, for which the language did not supply a suitable term; sometimes to express a combination of ideas by a single word, which otherwise would require a circumlocution. These benefits, which are often perceived instinctively, as it were, by a nation, recommend such words to common use, till the cavils of critics are silenced by the weight of authority."

I do not propose to discuss the single words which the language owes to the peculiarities and eccentricities of American life, or the various or diver-sities of pronunciation which distinguish [illegible] language in America from the English [illegible] English at home has a plentiful stock [illegible]enuous growth to answer for to[illegible]arian), but the phrases and [illegible] American, and which [illegible] in the Old World. [illegible]s, all carried on in A[illegible] from those which they pr[illegible] three great sources [illegible]phors are derived, and [illegible] continually growing and [illegible] in a new light of wit, of humour, which may seem vulgar to [illegible]ich is likely to fix itself securely [illegible] to new developments in its turn, [illegible]position of grammarians and purists, [illegible]guage is made for man and not man for [illegible] and enclosed country such as England [illegible] between two places, one of which cannot be [illegible] the other on account of the enclosures, is said to [illegible] "as the crow flies." In America such a line is [illegible] "a bee line," and sometimes an "air line." Bees, [illegible] having laden themselves with honey, have been observed always to fly back to the hive in a direct line, which is not always the case with crows in their flight. The phrase is shorter and better than English equivalent of "Sinners," says Dow in his Lay Sermons, "you are making a bee line from time to eternity, and what you have once passed over you will never pass again." Another quotation shows the humorous aspect of the phrase. "The sweetened whisky I had drank," says the author of the Americans at Home, "made me so powerful thick-legged, that when I started to walk, my track wasn't anything like a bee line."

The swarming of bees has given rise to several phrases that savour of a new country, and of the help that settlers are always ready to afford one another in the backwoods. When a new immigrant arrives in the Far West the neighbouring settlers, perhaps for twenty or fifty miles distant, unite with their teams, cut down the forest trees, and build him up a loghouse in a single day. This swarm of assistance is called "a raising bee." The ladies also have swarms of similar kind, such as "the quilting bees," when the young women assemble, and in an afternoon will make a quilt for the new comers. "Apple bees" take place in the cider-making time, when the neighbours help to gather the apples and prepare them either for drying or for the vat, and make the occasion an excuse for merry-making.

In America all colopterous insects are called "bugs," where in England there would be called beetles. The word has, consequently, not the offensive sense that it has with us, and the disgusting insect to which it is applied at home has the prefix "bed" to distinguish it from all other coleoptera. The fire-fly, that flits about so picturesquely in the hot summer evenings and nights, is called "the lightning bug." To be called a "big bug" is to be recognised as a person of note or consequence. "Miss Savage is a big bug," says the writer of the Widow Bedott's papers; "she's got more money than almost anybody else in town." Sam Slick in England, talking of the House of Lords, says, "We'll go the Lords' House—I don't mean the Meeting House—but the place where the nobles meet, pick out the big bugs, and see what stuff they are made of." The free and easy manner in which Sir Robert Peel described some of the big bugs at Moscow has got him into difficulty."—New York Times.

Bunkum, or more properly Buncombe, is a useful word which England has borrowed from America, and which bids fair to be naturalised among us. The origin of the phrase, talking Buncombe, or talking for Buncombe, is related in Wheeler's History of North Carolina. "Several years ago the member in Congress for the district of Buncombe rose to address the House, without any extraordinary gifts either in manner or in matter to interest the audience. Many members arose and left the hall. Very naively he told those who remained that they might go also, as he should speak for some time, but was only speaking for Buncombe." The word has also come to signify what is sometimes called bosh. "Our people," says Sam Slick in Human Nature, "talk a great deal of nonsense about emancipation, but they know it's all Buncombe." In England the parliamentary reporters have the power to deprive Buncombe in either House of all its power to reach the place for which it is intended by the simple plan of refusing to make a note of it. But no such power exists in the United States, and he who speaks for Buncombe, though he cannot oblige the House to listen to him, can compel the official reporters of the House to take down his words, and can compel the Congressional Globe, or the Standard of Washington, to print them at the expense of the country. No wonder that Buncombe is a greater nuisance in America than it is likely to be in England.

"Dead-head" is another phrase which might be advantageously adopted at home. It signifies a person who gets free admission to theatres, concerts, and other places of public amusement, and who procures free passes for railway and steam-boat travelling.

"To be death" on a thing, is to do the thing well, to be a good hand at it; to do anything thoroughly. "Do you know Chunkey? He was raised in Missis-ippi, and his death on bars (bears)." The quack doctor could not manage the whooping-cough, but he was "death on fits."

"Dyed in the wool," thorough, ingrained, is in vulgar parlance something that will wash and not lose colour; as, "He's an out-and-out good fellow: dyed in the wool." "General Taylor is a democrat dyed in the wool," or a democrat of the Jeffersonian colour.

"To be on the fence," is a political phrase, applied to a man who has not quite made up his mind for which side he will vote, or who will vote according to his interest:

Every fool knows that a man represents
Not the fellows that sent him, but those on the fence,
Impartially ready to jump either side.
LOWELL, The Biglow Papers.

"To give a man fits," or "to give a man Jessie," that is, to punish a man so severely by tongue, or pen, or cowhide, or the bare fist, as to throw him into a paroxysm of rage and fear. "To give a man particular fits," or "particular Jessie," is the comparative of the original positive, the ne plus ultra of chastisement, mental and physical. "I go in for Bill Sykes, because he runs into our machine; but he mustn't come fooling around my gal, or I'll give him fits."—A Glance at New York, Bartlett.

"Fizzle," to burn dull like wet gunpowder; to make a ridiculous or egregious failure. "To fizzle out," to make a complete failure. "The factious and revolutionary action of the fifteen (senators) has interrupted the regular business of the senate, disgraced the actors, and fizzled out."—Cincinnati Gazette. "You never get tired of a good horse, he doesn't fizzle out."—Sam Slick. "To make a blue fizzle," is to make a melancholy or lugubrious failure.

"To put the foot down," to be very decided in a course of action. The late President Lincoln was continually represented by the Northern papers as "putting his foot down" for the removal of General M'Clellan or General Hooker, or for the abolition of slavery, or for some other object, popular at the time.

"To fly off the handle," to break a promise, suggested by the accident that sometimes occurs to a hatchet or an axe, when the blade flies off and leaves the useless handle in the grasp. "Now and then some of the girls would promise, and then fly off the handle."—Bartlett. The phrase also means to lose temper, and become unreasonably excited to wrath.

"To drive a straight furrow;" a metaphor derived from the plough, signifying to go right about your business, to be truthful and honest, and to indulge in no shams or false pretences.

To go the big figure," to do things in a magnificent manner and on a large scale. "To go the whole figure," to go to the fullest extent in a speculation or an enterprise. "To go the whole figure for religious liberty it has no meaning here where all are free; but it's a cant word and sounds well."—Sam Slick. "Our senators go the big figure on oysters and whisky-punch."—Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms. "To go the whole hog," or "to go the entire animal," is another vulgarism of the same species which is sometimes heard in England.

"Gone coon," "a gone goose," "a gone gander," "a gone gosling," "a gonner," are varieties of a phrase that was first brought into popularity by the story of a Colonel Scott, a Western hunter, whose aim with the rifle was so unerring, that a racoon (a coon) upon a tree, at which he was going to fire, surrendered at discretion, after a short parley. "Are you Colonel Scott?" "Yes." "The famous Colonel Scott?" "Yes, so people say." "Don't fire, Colonel, I give in, I'm a gone coon!" In the West a hopelessly bad debt is called a "gonner," something that is gone beyond the chance of recovery.

"Good as wheat" is another agricultural phrase, equivalent to the commercial one "as good as gold."

"Sound on the goose," or "all right on the goose," to be true to the principles of a political party. This phrase had its origin in Kansas, during the contentions in that state on the subject of the extension of negro slavery within its limits, and meant adhesion to slavery.

"A hard row to hoe;" an agricultural metaphor for a difficult task. "Gentlemen, I never opposed Andrew Jackson for the sake of popularity. I knew it was a hard row to hoe."—Colonel Crockett. "To hoe one's own row," to attend to one's own business.

"Hurry up the cakes." During the winter season in America there is a great consumption of buckwheat cakes at breakfast-time at all the great hotels and boarding-houses. They are served hot, and fresh from the kitchen, and eaten with butter and syrup. Men of business, in haste to get breakfast over, make such continual appeals to the waiters to "hurry up the cakes," that the phrase has become the popular synonym to command haste. If a steam-boat is late in starting from the pier or wharf, an impatient passenger will call out, "Now then, captain, hurry up the cakes!" or a linendraper's assistant, slow in exhibiting his fineries to a lady, is likely to be reminded that he should "hurry up the cakes."

"As big as all out of doors;" anything very large or important. "I will never truckle to any man, though he be as big as all out of doors."—M'Clintock's Tales.

"To keep a stiff upper lip," to remain firm to a purpose, to keep up one's courage. "My friend, don't cry for spilt milk. Keep a stiff upper lip, and all will come right again."—Knickerbocker Magazine.

"Knee high to a mosquito," very small; a phrase often used in speaking of a person whom one has known from infancy. "The lovely Mrs. Smith? Oh, yes, I knew her before she was knee high to a mosquito."

"Log-rolling" and "axe-grinding." These phrases are used in political parlance to signify the action of members of Congress, or of the local legislatures, when they have private purposes in view in their support of public measures; they also describe the personal motives of lawyers and others who introduce bills. When one member says to another, "Vote for my bill, and I'll vote for yours," that is log-rolling; and when a member supports a measure by which he expects to get a place for a friend or a relative, or gain some personal advantage for himself, "he has an axe to grind."

"Pipe-laying" is a political phrase which signifies the practice of procuring fraudulent votes, towards the close of a popular election, in sufficient number to turn the scale. "The result of the Pennsylvania election would not be in the least doubtful if we could be assured of fair play and no pipelaying."—New York Tribune.

"One horse;" an agricultural phrase, applied to anything small or insignificant, or to any inconsiderable or contemptible person: as a "one-horse town," a "one-horse bank," a "one-horse hotel," a "one-horse lawyer." A clergyman, deprecating the use of such attenuated expressions as "dang it!" "blow it!" "confound it!" described them as "one-horse oaths." The popularity of this phrase led to the coinage of its converse, to describe something that was great and magnificent. "Let us have no one-horse candidate for the Presidency. General Grant is the man. He is a whole team; a horse to spare, and a big dog under the waggon."—New York Herald.

"Savage as a meat axe," to be very angry and violent. "It riled me so, that I just steps up to him, as savage as a meat axe, intending to kick him downstairs."—Sam Slick, Human Nature.

"To row up Salt River," to court political defeat; "to be rowed up Salt River," to be politically defeated. If the defeat be very overwhelming the unsuccessful party is said to be "rowed up to the very head waters of Salt River."

"To run one's face," to get goods on credit on the strength of your personal appearance. Any man who can run his face for a card of pens, a quire of paper, and a pair of scissors, may set up for an editor, and by loud, incessant bragging, may secure a considerable patronage."—New York Tribune.

"To shoot your grandmother," to make a great mistake, to be much disappointed, to do what you did not intend; sometimes used in the same sense as the English phrase "to find a mare's nest."

"Sirree, Bob;" an emphatic assent or negative. "Yes, sir!" is the first form; still more emphatic is, "Yes, sirree!" and most emphatic of all, "Yes, sirree, Bob!" In a case before a Baltimore court of justice the attention of the judge was called to a juryman who appeared to be intoxicated. The judge, addressing him, said, "Sir, are you drunk?" The man stood up in a defiant attitude, palpably drunk, and replied, "No, sirree, Bob!" "Well," said the judge, "I fine you ten dollars for disrespectful language to the court—five do lars for the res and five for the Bob."

"Small potatoes;" any thing or person that is small, contemptible, or petty. "I took to attending the Baptist meeting, because the Presbyterian minister is such small potatoes that it wasn't edifying to sit under his preaching."—The Widow Bedott. "Give us an honest old soldier for President, and none of your small-potato politicians and pettifogging lawyers."—New York Herald.

"Some pumpkins;" the converse of small potatoes; something great and important. "Franklin was a poor printer's boy, and Washington only a land-surveyor, yet they growed to be some pumpkins."—Sam Slick.

"To stand up to the rack," to be up to the mark or point; to do what is expected of one, or what one has promised. "I began a new campaign at Washington. I had hard work to do; but I stood up to the rack, fodder or no fodder."—Colonel Crockett.

"A surprise party." A party of persons who assemble by previous agreement at the house of one who does not expect them. These surprise parties are generally friendly, and organised for the purpose of presenting a poor clergyman or politician with a testimonial, a purse of money, or gift in kind, to supplement his income. There are surprise parties of a more disagreeable kind, as when a knot of people visit a negro who has had the audacity to make love to or insult a white girl, for the purpose of tarring and feathering, or driving him out of the town, with the menace of death, if he dare to return to it.

"Tall." This word was formerly the recognised slang for the talk of a braggart or a liar, but may be applied in every case where inordinateness, excessiveness, and great magnitude enter into the idea of the speaker. "He is the greatest pedestrian mentioned in the annals of tall walks." "If we don't come out in full force we'll have a tall fight with the gang." "The general found a whole potful of the tallest kind of jewels." "I shall walk tall into varmint and Indians, it's a way I've got."

"The cheers and a tiger." After the usual three cheers at a convivial or other party, when in England there would be a call for the Kentish fire, or one cheer more, there is in America a call for the "tiger," a growl, like that of a wild animal, in which all the company take part. The "tiger" is very effective for its purpose.

"To take the back track," to recede from a false position after having gone too far; a phrase derived from the life of the hunter and trapper in the back settlements.

"To be up to the hub," to be in a difficulty, as the wheel of a vehicle is when embedded to the centre in bog or mire.

"To wake up the wrong passenger," to make a mistake. It is the practice on board the "long shore" steamers that make stoppages at all the ferries, villages, and towns on the route, to wake up such of the passengers as have reached their place of destination. Mistakes of course occur on these occasions; hence the phrase and its wider acceptation. Sam Slick in his Nature and Human Nature, represents a Northern philanthropist condoling with a Southern slave on the miseries of his condition. "Massa," replied the negro, "you have waked up the wrong passenger dis time. I isn't poor. I get plenty to eat and plenty to drink. When I wants money massa give it to me."

"Whole soul'd," to be generous, genuine, noble-minded.

"The slate." The list of people recommended to office by a political party, as a reward for political services, real or imaginary. "A slate smasher," a president, or high official, who will not give places to the nominees of the party. "Let General Grant be encouraged to smash the slate. He is a great slate-smasher."—Cincinnati Enquirer, March, 1869.

"Clear the skirts," to vindicate the political character, and clear it from taint. "He has not cleared his skirts from sympathy with the truth." "You do not in the least touch the question, nor do you clear the skirts of General Grant and of your party, for the basest treachery to the people."—Letter in the New York Tribune.

Among other similes and metaphors in common use in America, and that differ from those ordinarily heard in England, may be cited: "As out of sorts as a downstream shad." "I'm as dry as the clerk of a lime-kiln." "As long as a thanks-giving sermon." "As sharp as the little end of nothing." "As slick as greased lightning." "As tight as the bark of a tree." "As wroth as a militia officer on training day." "As useless as whistling psalms to a dead horse." "Thrashing around like a short-tailed bull in fly time."

Dr. Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, from which many of these words and phrases are quoted, was compiled in 1857-8, and published in 1860. It is a portly volume of five hundred and twenty pages, and contains, besides the undoubted Americanisms, great numbers of Scotch and English local words that are wholly or partially obsolete at home; but have been revived with a new life in the new country to which they have been transplanted. Dr. Bartlett's book will doubtless be extended at an early period, as the last ten years have produced their own crop of words uninvented at the time his amusing compilation was made. English as slang grows fast in our days; but American slang grows infinitely faster, and has the merit of being a great deal more humorous and comic than the English article.

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## LORD PALMERST[illegible] FRANCE IN [illegible]

It is not long sin[illegible] Bulwer's *Life of Lo[illegible]* the visits made to Fr[illegible]untry by the Allied P[illegible] therefore not used[illegible]edition it will, we o[illegible] its proper place. [illegible] advisable to print it in a separate form, since especially since the events now happening in France render the observations of such a statesman of great interest at the present moment. Let us see, then, what Lord Palmerston, when Secretary at War, in 1815, saw in occupied France. On the 29th of August he embarked at Southampton on board the Chesterfield packet, of 12[illegible] tons, and, "after a tedious passage" of 12 hours, reached Havre the same day. The white flag was flying everywhere, "but the tri-colour seems to be in their hearts." The *douanier* who boarded the vessel affected to pity the Allies, "who were only 600,000 in the midst of the whole population of France." Then, too, the French people believed in an Army of the Loire, which "had gained a victory over the Austro-Russian Army last week and taken one hundred pieces of cannon." At Rouen the traveller found all the population suspecting and hoping that "the English meant to keep Normandy." "Beadles, barmaids, postillions, hairdressers, boatmen, carters, and National Guards appeared fully to expect that they should be annexed to England." All manly feeling and independent spirit had been crushed out of them. "They all say it is indifferent to them who governs, provided they are allowed to enjoy *la tranquillité*." In that part of France the Seine was the line of demarcation between the English and the Prussians. At Rouen the Cossacks were in garrison and well spoken of, but at Vernon, across the river, the Prussians were in force and and complaints were made of their rough behaviour and exactions. On the 2nd of September Lord Palmerston reached Paris, and on the 3rd at 8 a.m. he went to a review of the Prussian troops in the Champ de Mars. There were about 20 000 men of all arms present, and the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington were on the field. It was rather an inspection than a review. The Sovereigns rode round; the troops standing in close columns, then the Staff took up a position, and the troops marched past. "The Prussians," we are told, "are remarkably fine-looking men and extremely neat in their dress—the Guards particularly tall and well sized; the Cuirassiers are fine troops, the rest of the cavalry rather slovenly, mounted on strong but not very active looking horses. The Lancers"—the now dreaded Uhlans—"with their little black and white striped flags at the end of their lances, have a very singular and pretty effect at a distance." Next we are told that the foreign troops all march "with a shorter and more constrained and stiff step than ours." The Emperor of Russia had been so struck with "the active, swinging step" of the British that he ordered his troops immediately to adopt it. In two days he had a body of them out in the Champ de Mars. The result might have been anticipated. The men were confused and puzzled between the two steps, and could march neither to the old nor the new. The whole thing was a failure, the Emperor was in a passion, and three colonels of regiments were put under close arrest in one of the British guard-rooms. "His aides-de-camp," adds Lord Palmerston, "thought themselves lucky that he did not order them to dance like Vestris at 24 hours' notice under pain of a visit to Siberia." At this time the weather was excessively hot, as it is apt to be in Paris in September, and "the English are hutted and encamped in the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne, the trees of which have considerably suffered, having been more than half cut down for huts and firewood; but," adds Lord Palmerston, "as it is only copse-wood, a few years will restore it to its former condition." In 1871, so far as we can learn, the trees in the Champs Elysees have fared better than in 1815, and though the Bois de Boulogne has suffered somewhat, let us hope that, as it is still more of the nature of copse-wood than timber, "a few years may restore it to its former condition."

There was a review almost every day in Paris at that time. On the 4th of September Lord Palmerston went again, at 8 a.m., "to a sham fight of the Prussians on the plain of Grenelle, about two miles out of Paris." Again there were about 20,000 men on the field, and the manœuvres represented "the late attacks of the Prussians on Paris." "The troops," we are told, "manœuvred with great quickness and accuracy," and the Duke of Wellington "was much pleased with their manner of deploying from column." In consequence of a remark made by Lord Palmerston, the Duke took the opportunity to praise attacking by line instead of by column, saying that "he was satisfied that this was the reason why we had always beaten the French." Only on two occasions in the Peninsula, at Busaco and Albuera, had the French "established a column in our position, but in each instance they were immediately charged by fresh troops, and the column destroyed." Then, in his desultory way, the Great Duke turned to the late campaign. "He said he had not above 16,000 or 18,000 British infantry at Waterloo; that he started with the worst army that ever was got together; but that four or five regiments which had been in the Peninsula soon gave a tone and character to the whole army, and the result was known." As for the other troops, they behaved "very ill;" "the Nassaus actually ran away, and fired at him when he rode up to rally them." Then, as to the relative discipline of the Allies, the Prussians started with twice as many men as he had, but brought no more with them to Paris. Each army on reaching the French capital mustered 60,000 men. The Prussian discipline was so relaxed that their numbers melted away on the march. "The system of individual plunder had been the ruin of the French army, and would be the destruction of the Prussians." When officers were allowed to make requisitions for their troops, they soon began to make them for themselves. It was provisions one day and money the next. As for his own army, he had held it well in hand. "No officer was permitted to make any requisition himself, but was obliged to state his wants to the Commissary, who applied to the agents of the French Government for the articles required. Thus, the supply being made through channels known to the people and by authorities recognized by them, the burden was not felt to be so oppressive as if the exactions had been made by the immediate order of an enemy, and at the caprice of individual officers." The consequence was that, though both the Prussians and Cossacks lived equally at the expense of the country, the first are detested and the latter liked." The Duke went on to say that Blucher's army army crossed the line of country he meant to take, having got before him while he stopped to take Cambrai, and yet when he advanced through a tract of country out of which the Prussians had been driven by starvation he found no difficulty in obtaining supplies. As for the direct contributions demanded by the Prussians, "they had produced very little in money; he had seen their accounts, and they had not got more than £200,000."

Such were the Prussians when campaigning in 1815. We do not doubt that in 1870 they were equally detested by the inhabitants, but the hatred which they have inspired will, we believe, be found to have been caused by their departure in numberless cases from those sound rules with regard to requisitions laid down so ably by the Duke of Wellington. The Iron Duke has been thought by some to have been cold in his appreciation of the British soldier, but he did not so speak of him on that day to Lord Palmerston. "Nothing," he thought, could surpass, or indeed equal, the British troops in the field. The sense of honour among officers existed in no other service in the same degree. He felt always confident, when he put a detachment into a post, that they would maintain it against any force till they dropped. As for looks, we did not look so well in a review as some of the others, and, indeed, he thought we paid too little attention to the dress and smartness of our men. A soldier was more likely to be orderly and well-behaved if he was obliged to be attentive to the neatness of his appearance." It must be admitted that in the Peninsula those heroes of whom the Duke spoke so warmly were seldom in a condition to pay much attention to their dress or uniform, and the few that are still alive who were the Duke's comrades in the march to Madrid, and afterwards to Vittoria, well know how torn and ragged were the uniforms of the veterans who chased the French out of Spain.

Next we hear that the Louvre has not yet lost any pictures of importance, though the Dutch are very anxious to get theirs back, and Canova has arrived from Rome to claim both the pictures and statues which belong to the Pope. "The Venus de Medicis is also preparing to return to Italy." As to peace, here is a sentence which, it is to be feared, Count Bismarck will not take to heart:—"It seems that peace will be made upon the basis of preserving entire the French territory, although it is probable that some of the fortresses will be held in deposit by the Allies." On the 5th Lord Palmerston rides out at the old hour to see another review in the Bois de Boulogne. This time it is the British who are to appear in the open fields. "Our men are not so smart and uniform as the Prussians and Russians, but still they have a more soldierlike air. They look more like business and fighting. The foreign troops look like figures cut out of cards; their men seem to depend entirely on each other. Ours look as if they moved independently, and yet with equal uniformity as a mass." From the inspection Lord Palmerston drove to the invalides, which then contained at out 4,000 men who dined at half-past 9 and supped at half-past 4. "They have no regular breakfast." In a gallery at the top was a collection of models of all the fortified places in France. The Prussians, as soon as they reached Paris, took possession of this collection, and "packed up and carried off 22, comprising all the fortified places on the north-eastern frontier of France." It would be curious to know what use the Prussians have made of those 22 models in the present war. The custodian of the Invalides had not apparently much respect for Napoleon I. "He ought to have died at Waterloo at the head of his army, *et sans cette guerre d'Espagne il a manqué d'honneur tout autant que de politique.*"

It is amusing, though, perhaps, not surprising, to find that of all the invaders of 1815 the Bavarians bore the worst character. They not only robbed and plundered, "but were very free in the dispensation of *coups de bâton*." But it is news to us to hear, with the old stories of Cossacks ringing in our ears, that "*les Russes étaient les plus gentils*," and had behaved extremely well. Even the Cossacks, on the testimony of Lord Palmerston, were remarkably quiet. The Don Cossacks then in Paris had been six years away from home. Their great desire was to see "General Welling-

* *Tours in France in* 1814 *and* 1818. By Henry, Viscount Palmerston. Bentleys.

On the 9th Lord Palmerston was away to Cham[illegible]ne to see a Russian review, passing through the country where Napoleon had beaten Blucher in 1814. The scene of the manœuvres was between Vesatres and Le Mesnil. Here, too, he learnt from conversation with the French that the Russians had behaved very well, and the Prussians and Bavarians very ill. In Champagne Napoleon was still much liked, "*parceque les Français aiment la gloire, et l'Empereur était un grand guerrier.*" But though the Prussians had behaved so ill, the French admitted that the French in Prussia had behaved worse, and as for their own troops, "the woman with whom we lodged at Le Mesnil assured us that the country had suffered as much from their own troops last year as from any excesses of the Allies." The further consideration of this interesting journal must be reserved for another notice. —*The Times.*

## MODERN FORTUNES.

(*Spectator*, Feb. 11.)

THE fortune bequeathed by the late Mr. Brassey, the contractor, is probably, as the *Observer* says, the largest which ever passed the Court of Probate,—for the very few estates which exceed his in value are usually transferred by settlement. This fortune is believed to have exceeded seven millions sterling, the personalty alone having been sworn under six and a half millions. With the possible exception of an instance in the history of the Rothschild family—a family of whose colossal wealth everybody talks, while nobody knows very much—and the doubtful exception of Mr. Vanderbilt, reported by New York gossips to possess nearly a hundred million of dollars—this is certainly the largest amount of money ever accumulated by one man by industry and enterprise, during his own life-time, and its bulk suggests that some great change must have passed over the fortune-making capabilities of business men. The area of their operations must in some way or other have been enormously increased, until they resembled the operations of a government rather than those of an individual, until, as it were, they must be enabled to secure the services of entire armies of faithful agents. We believe this to have been the case, and to be due to the operation of two causes, one of them entirely good in its action, the other and more important one very doubtful. The national boundaries formerly fixed to speculation are rapidly disappearing. Supposing that an able man with a talent for business of almost any kind can secure a sufficiency of competent and trustworthy agents, there is no necessity for limiting his work to one country. He can repeat himself, as it were, as often as he pleases, and repeating himself implies a repetition of his profits. Mr. Brassey can only build one railway at a time, be the profit never so great, just as one Ambassador can only be in one capital on one day; but Mr. Brassey controlling a hundred Mr. Brasseys can guide them as the Foreign Office guides Envoys, and do the same work and acquire the same profits in England, France, India, and America all at once. Nothing can stop him except an insufficiency of agents, and it is just at this time that the reservoir of agency has begun to wider and deepen. In many departments of life individualism has ceased to pay, the able man with little capital getting more and rising higher by entering the service of some commanding capitalist. The capitalist can pay him as a Premier is paid, and is willing to pay him, because he is able thoroughly to trust him. The greatest of all obstacles to an unlimited employment of agents was once the fear of rivalry. "If," said the employer, "I make that man as competent as myself, he may set up for himself and take some of my business away." The agent, however, of a man like Mr. Brassey has none of that temptation. If he set up for himself he could not do the same business—business profitable mainly on account of its scale—and if he could, it would, considering the risk, scarcely be worth his while. If he is the kind of man who succeeds, his employer will see that it is made worth his while to succeed for him instead of for himself, to use vast means for another instead of small means on his own account. The agent is bound to fidelity by every vulgar as well as every lofty motive, and his employer no more fears his rivalry than the Hohenzollerns fear that of Bismarck or Von Moltke. Of course, when ability seeks service as more profitable than independence, able agents willing always to be agents become plentiful, and there are potentialities of wealth in that new relation of agent and master almost beyond the dreams of avarice. If a man of ability and capital can do one thing best and can secure such agents, nothing prevents him from doing that one thing for the whole world, drawing the whole profit of that branch of dealing, or manufacture, or enterprise throughout the entire world, and so realising a fortune never yet heard of. The thing is never yet been done, we believe, but it has been done nearly enough to show that our speculation is not empty, in the international bullion trade, in the laying of cable telegraphs, and in the construction of railways, and it may be done yet on a vaster scale, and perhaps on ground not yet worked. The railways of the world will, we believe, be assumed one day by the Governments of the world; but suppose a millionaire to have that capacity for leasing railway lines to a profit which Mr. Brassey had for making railways to a profit, what would be the limit of *his* revenue? He might be lessee of half the lines on the globe, and make year by year all Mr. Brassey made in his life. Why not? It is quite conceivable that a man like the Marquis of Salisbury might have that very faculty, and no rival could observe the method and copy it for he could not get the capital or the public confidence, and as to the Lessee's unwillingness to extend his operations, we despair of that kind of limitation. Mr. Brassey would not have minded making all the railways in the world at once. People in this country, when once engaged in these vast businesses, continue them, and extend them as great Governments used to extend their frontiers, not because they want anything, but because they enjoy doing it. Money beyond a certain amount is to most men certainly to men able to acquire it, no temptation at all. It will give them nothing they wish for, yet they go on with the work which leads to its acquisition with insatiable zest. Mr. Brassey did not want seven millions, any more than he wanted seventy; but he liked the kind of work which produces millions, he could do it, and he went on doing it. We see no reason why with international barriers thrown down, and agency so extended and so efficient, and capital so powerful as an instrument, fortunes should not be made to which that of Mr. Brassey would seem a trifle, fortunes so vast that their owners would have all the power of great States and none of their responsibilities. Think. This very Mr. Brassey could have thrown two millions of Remington rifles into Bordeaux, or a thousand pieces of rifled artillery, horses and harness complete, or have fed Paris for twelve months, without asking permission of any human being.

If our anticipation proves correct, States will one day have to deal with these colossal millionaires, and we have a great curiosity to know in what way they will try to do it. Confiscation would be too dangerous to society, besides being immoral, and he Republics of Anglo-Saxon origin have as yet displayed no disposition to employ such means. Politicians in America dare most things, but nobody proposes to confiscate Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth, and so relieve New York state of taxation for five years. In England, owing to the absence of a peasant proprietary, there is more danger of such a suggestion, but in England it would be resisted from the religious side. A law of compulsory division at death would not effect the end desired, for the fortunes of which we speak will be made by individuals, and an *impôt progressif* would only lead to the concealment of property abroad. A direct statutory limitation on wealth—once a favourite idea of the cottage democrats, whose best representative is Cobbett—is impossible for the same reason, and so is another old device, the imposition of enormous taxes upon successions. The whole world must agree to impose them to make them of any use. We suspect the only palliative will be the growth of an intense opinion in favour of pecuniary responsibility, of a feeling that it is infamous for a very rich man to do nothing for the community. That feeling exists already about very great landlords, and it may perhaps be extended to very great wealth of all kinds, and prove as operative as we take it to have been in ancient Rome. Let it once become socially disgraceful to do nothing for the State, and these colossal fortunes will be utilized, though even then it may be now and then necessary for Parliament to decide that the possessor of fifty millions is a moral lunatic whose action must be restrained. Suppose he takes it into his head to evict a county, or burn down a city, or shut up the Bank of England every three years?

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